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A  
DESCRIPTION

Of all the

*Counties, Cities, and Towns, &c.*

IN

*ENGLAND.*

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DESCRIPTION

OF THE

SPICES, GINSENG, AND TONIC, &c.

IN

ENGLAND.

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Lon

*Anglia Rediviva;*

Being a full

DESCRIPTION

Of all the

Shires, Cities, Principal Towns  
and Rivers, in

ENGLAND.

With some useful Observations concerning  
what is most Remarkable, whether in  
relation to their Antiquity, Situation,  
Buildings, Traffick, or Inhabitants.

*To which is Prefix'd,*

A short Account of the first Origine of our Nation,  
of its being Conquer'd by the *Romans*. As also the  
occasion of the *Saxons* and *Danes* first entering *England*.

Collected from the best Historians

By Mr. DUNSTAR.

*Vincit amor Patriæ. — Virg.*

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To the H O N O U R E D

*Sir Thomas Twisden,*

In the County of *Kent*,  
B A R O N E T.

S I R,

**T**HE desire I always had to  
serve You, encouraged me  
to prefix Your Name to this fol-  
lowing Treatise.

Which

*The Dedication.*

Which being Collected from the best of our *English* Historians, whose Writings You have frequently conversed with, I presum'd that what was here so compendiously Digested, would revive in Your Mind some remarkable Observations, not unworthy Your remembrance.

You have here, SIR, a short view both of the ancient and present state of *England*; as also an account of the most memorable Battels, annex'd to the places near which they were Fought. I have spar'd for no Pains and Industry to make it Perfect, I being earnestly desirous that it might in some manner Merit Your Favour and Esteem; which being once gain'd, would be a great means in engaging others (who are ambitious

*The Dedication.*

rious of emulating Your Example) to receive it kindly.

How happy I have been in this Performance, the Reader can best determine; this I am sure of, That if Learning and Sense, Wit and Humour, join'd with an Address that is every way becoming and agreeable, are accomplishments fit to recommend a Gentleman, All those who know You, and those who are to know You, will applaud my Judgment in chusing You for my Patron.

Be pleased then, SIR, to afford a kind Reception to these my first Offerings; let the fulness of my Joy for Your safe return amongst us, plead in my behalf, and make an atonement for the Faults You will here meet with. Give me leave to hope that this  
short

*The Dedication.*

Short Description of Your own Country, which cannot but be very dear unto You, may find some place among those excellent Remarks which You have so lately made Abroad.

SIR, since the greatness of Your Quality forbids me to come near You as a Friend, Permit me to Subscribe my self with all imaginable sincerity,

SIR,

Your most Humble Servant,

S. DUNSTAR.

Anglia

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## Anglia Rediviva.



UNDER the Title of  
*E N G L A N D* we  
comprehend the better  
part of one of the best  
and greatest Islands of  
the whole Earth; which  
together with that of  
*Scotland*, is generally  
term'd both by Ancient

and Modern Writers, *Great Brittain*, or *Al-  
bion*. It is bounded on the *North* with the  
*Hyperborean Ocean*; on the *West* with the  
*Vergivian*, or *Western Ocean*, which parts it  
from *Ireland*; on the *South* it is divided from  
*France* with the *English Channel*; and on the  
*East* it is separated from *Germany*, *Belgium*,  
and *Danemark*, with the *Brittish*, or as some  
call it, the *German Ocean*.

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It

It is in length from *Berwick* in the North, to the *Isle of Wight* in the South, 375 Miles, whereof 73 make a Degree; and from *Dover* in the East to the *Lands-end* in the West, about 328; in compass 1300. In shape it is Triangular, it having Three Promontories shooting out into divers parts, viz. the Cape of *St. Burien* in *Cornwall*, the Foreland of *Kent*, and the Point of *Catness* in *Scotland*; it contains according to Mr. *Morden's* computation, near 30 Millions of Acres, being about the  $\frac{1}{1000}$  part of the Globe, and the  $\frac{1}{333}$  part of the Habitable World.

Its Air is Temperate, the Cold in Winter being neither so extream, nor the Heat in Summer so vexatiously scorching, as in some parts of the World, which have either a more *Southern*, or *Northern* Scituation.

The whole Country is exceeding Fruitful, 'tis Bless'd with all the Commodities of Heaven and Earth; it has Corn in abundance; it is rich in Pasture; it hath innumerable quantities of Cattel; plenty of Wild and Tame Fowl, and variety of all sorts of Fish.

The People are Bold and Warlike, very Tenacious of their Liberty, of a Generous and Noble Disposition; see what the Ingenious Mr. *Wells* says of them in his late Poem.

*See, in the Ocean yon fair Western Isle,  
Whose Three sharp Points th' insulting Waves  
divide!*

*See with what beauteous Rivers 'tis suppli'd!  
How rich the happy Fields thro' where they glide!  
Well knew the Old Phœnicians that blest place:  
Enur'd to Pain, there lives an hardy Race;  
Daring as Virtues self for Conquest made:  
Peace but their Recreation, War their Trade.  
Jealous of Liberty they Chains refuse;  
Fair Death before Inglorious Life they chuse:  
Force cannot bend, but Kindness may improve,  
And mildly melt their generous warmth to Love.*

Book the 3d. C. 1147.

As concerning its Name and its First Inhabitants, Historians have left us in so great an uncertainty, that we scarce know what to resolve on; but we need not wonder at so great an Obscurity, if we consider that the First Inhabitants of Countries had other Cares to employ their Thoughts, than to deliver their Beginnings to Posterity; and possibly had they been never so willing so to do, they could not have effected it, seeing their Life was so uncultivated and void of all Literature, that it was almost impossible for them to preserve the Memory of things, and to make over the same to succeeding Ages.

Besides their *Druides* and *Bardi*, who Rehearsed and Sung the Actions of their Heroes; not only like other Heathen Priests Monopolized that little Learning they had wholly to themselves, and were by this means the only Persons suppos'd to be able to give an account of what was past, thought it not lawful to Write any thing.

Nor indeed have we any better account of ancient times, even in those Civiliz'd parts of the World, wherein Learning chiefly flourished, when a profound Ignorance overspread the face of *Greece* its self, as well as other Nations; for if we would take the pains to enquire strictly into the matter, we shall there find as much darkness and obscurity as to their Original, as in these our *European* Parts.

What Fabulous Stories would the subtle *Greeks* impose upon us if we had the Faith to believe them? Who (as a Learned Father of our Church affirms) had not learn'd to speak plain truth till the World was about 3173 Years old; for so it was when the *Olympiads* began.

If we would enquire further into the Succession of the *Latins*, and would take the trouble to examine the two first *Dynasties* the first before *Aeneas's* coming into *Italy* and the second of the *Aeneadae* after; for certainly it will be sufficient ground to question



tion the account of times before, if in the third *Dynasty*, when the Succession seems so clear, and so certain an *Epoche* as the Building of *Rome* to deduce their accounts from, their Chronology be yet uncertain; for several of their best Historians make no scruple to confess, That no certain account can be given of *Rome*, which was 25 Years after the Olympiads, and but 752 *Ante Christum*, till the *Regifugium*, which was 268 Years *Ante Christum* 384.

A fair account then we are like to expect concerning the first rise of our own Nation, after so many revolutions of Ages, wherein Truth seems, as it were, more and more to have withdrawn her self from us; which to trace out, we must again return to the *Romans*, who are the best able to satisfy us in this case,

This is most certain, that the account of Times before the *Romans*, either in *Italy*, *Germany*, *Old Gallia*, or *Brittain*, is scarce fit to be discoursed of under any other Head, than that of *Impostures*; not that I think that these Nations had lain in a perpetual sleep till the *Romans* rous'd them with their Swords, and waken'd them, as I may say, into some kind of Civility; but that they had no certain uniform way of conveying the Transactions of their own, and former times, to the view of Posterity.

On which account we may very justly reject all those pretended Successions of *Gomer* and *Brute*, as Fabulous; as also that this Island was Inhabited by Giants; with a great many other, I know not what, pretty Stories, adapted to the Ignorance of those times.

However, all Historians agree in this, That it is highly probable that the first Inhabitants of this Island were Originally descended from the ancient *Gauls*, (that part of the World being long Inhabited before this) which is sufficiently apparent from the resemblance of their Government, Manners, Conditions, Buildings, Habits, and the Community of their Language, which is the surest proof a Nations Original.

As for its Name, the most probable Conjecture is, That it was termed *Brittain* from *Brit*, which in the ancient *Brittish* Language signifies Painted, and the word *Tain*, which denotes a Nation; agreeable to the Custom of the ancient *Brittains*, who used to discolour and paint their Bodies, that in their Wars they might seem more Terrible to their Enemies.

We are inform'd by *Julius Cæsar* in his Commentaries, That it was Governed at first by several petty Rulers and Princes, of different Interests and Counsels; He Land-  
ed

ed in *Brittain*, *A. M.* 3095. or thereabouts, but was repuls'd by *Cassibelan*, a Bold and Warlike Prince, who was Chosen King, or rather *Generalissimo*, by the Unanimous Consent of the other *Roytelets*, to repel the common Enemy.

He afterwards made several Inroads into it, but without any great Success; he in the end being forc'd to leave it to the Government of its own Kings. *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, and *Caligula*, seem'd with good Advice to have neglected it; but in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, *Plautius* the Prætor, and after him *A. C.* 43. *Ostorius*, subdued a great part of it.

*Nero* being Emperor, *Suetonius* his Lieutenant gained a *A. C.* 57. memorable Victory over *Bouduce*, the Wife of *Prasutagus*, King of the *Iceni*: After which time the *Romans* still gaining ground, the Island was at last totally Conquered in the Reign of the Emperor *Domitian*, and by his *A. C.* 82. Command first made a Province under *Agricola*, who much about that time subdu'd *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

The *Romans* after they had kept it in Subjection several Hundred Years, were upon the Northern Nations sacking *Rome*, under the Command of *Ala-*

400.

*ricus*, King of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, recalled by the Emperor *Honorius*; at which time *Brittain* being left in a manner naked and destitute of help, the *Picts* and *Scots* presently invade it: The *Brittains* after they had repelled them for several Years, being at length much weakned, they Counsel their King *Vortigern* to call the *Saxons* to their Assistance; by whose Aid under the Commands of their Captains *Hengist* and *Hor/a*, they overcame their Enemies in a pitch'd Battel near *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*. They rewarded the *Saxons* for this Victory, first with the Isle of *Thanet*, and afterwards with the whole County of *Kent*; who growing daily more Powerful, dispossessed at length their Benefactors of their

*A. C. 689.* Native Habitations; so that in the Reign of *Cadwallader*, the last of the *Brittish* Kings, they were compleat Masters of the whole Island, parceling it out into seven Kingdoms, generally called the *Saxons* Heptarchy.

The *Saxon* Kings striving amongst themselves for Sovereignty, were at last, after they had Ruled separately 129 Years, reduced under subjection by *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, *A. C. 818.* who caused this Land to be called *England*, by a Parliament held at *Winchester*.

From

From *Egbert*, *England* continued under the Government of its own Kings, till the Year 1017, which was 199 Years; about which time *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, being Murther'd, (the *Danes* having for a long time infested our Coasts, hoping to succeed as the *Saxons* before them had done) *Canutus* King of *Denmark* seiz'd into his hands the Regal Government.

The *Danish* Kings having Rul'd *England* 29 Years, *Edward* the *Confessor*, the Brother of *Edmund Ironside*, succeeded in the Kingdom, A. C. 1046. who out of the *Saxon*, *Mercian*, and *Danish* Laws, Compil'd one Universal Body of the Law, from whence our Common Law is thought to have its Original. He Reigned 20 Years, and died A. C. 1066. to whom succeeded *Harold*; who having Reigned near a Year, was slain in a pitch'd Battel near *Hastings* in *Suffex*, A. C. 1067. by *William* the Conqueror; from whom begins the most exact Computation of the Kings of *England*.

Thus much I thought necessary to give the Reader some insight into the first Ages of our Nation, which I have endeavoured to perform in as concise a manner as the Subject could possibly admit of. I shall now proceed in the Description of *England*, as it stands divided by King *Alfred* into Shires or Counties; which I have placed in that order

der as they are afterwards Treated of; beginning with the Learned *Cambden*; First, in the furthest *Western* Parts, and so from thence pass over the other Countries in order; imitating herein (as he judiciously Observes) *Strabo*, *Ptolomy*, and others the most ancient Geographers; who always begin their Descriptions in the *Western* Countries, as being first from the first *Meridian*.

The Shires of *England* are generally computed to be 39, to which if we add 13 more in *Wales*, reckoning the Isle of *Anglesey* to be one, the whole makes 52. 6 of which were first Ordained in the Reign of *Edward* the First, *A. C.* 1280. the rest were constituted in the Reign of *Henry* the VIIIth by a Parliamentary Authority, *An. Döm.* 1510.

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**The Names of the Shires in England.**

Cornwall.  
Devonshire.  
Dorsetshire.  
Somersetshire.  
Wiltshire.  
Hampshire.  
Barkshire.  
Surrey.  
Suffex.  
Kent.  
Glocestershire.  
Oxfordshire.  
Buckinghamshire.  
Bedfordshire.  
Hartfordshire.  
Middlesex.  
Essex.  
Suffolk.  
Norfolk.  
Cambridgeshire.  
Huntingtonshire.  
Northamptonshire.  
Leicestershire.  
Rutlandshire.  
Lincolnshire.  
Nottinghamshire.

Darbyshire.  
Warwickshire.  
Worcestershire.  
Staffordshire.  
Shropshire.  
Cheshire.  
Herefordshire.  
Radnorshire.  
Brecknockshire.  
Monmouthshire.  
Glamorganshire.  
Caermartenshire.  
Pembrokeshire.  
Cardiganshire.  
Montgomeryshire.  
Merionethshire.  
Carnarvonshire.  
Isle of Anglesey.  
Denbighshire.  
Flintshire.  
Yorkshire.  
Bishop. of Durham.  
Lancashire.  
Westmorland.  
Cumberland.  
Northumberland.

**Cornwall,**

**Cornwall, Danmonii.**

**I**N *Latin Cornubia*; it lieth most *Westward* of all *Brittain*, and shooteth into the Sea with little Promontories in manner of an Horn; it hath on the *North* side the *Severn* Sea; on the *West*, the *Vergivian*, or *Western* Ocean; on the *South*, the *Brittish* Channel; and on the *East*, *Devonshire*: Both which Counties were in ancient time Inhabited by the *Danmonii*, which Name is thought to have been given them from the Mines of Tin which abound in this Place.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Pensance*, a very pretty Market-Town, near which is that famous *Ambrose* Stone, which being a great Rock, is advanced upon some other of a lesser size with so equal a Counterpoise, that a Child may stir it with a push of a Finger, yet a great number of Men are not able to remove it from its place.

2. *Falmouth*, an Haven as noble as *Brun-  
dusum* its self in *Italy*; 'tis able to receive an Hundred Ships so apart from each other, that neither can see the others Masts; 'tis defended from the violence of the Wind by the many rising Banks with which it is  
enclos'd;



enclos'd; 'tis fortified on the *East* with the Castle of *St. Maudit*, and on the *West* with the Fort *Pendinas*.

3. *Foy*, a Town renown'd in former Ages for the many Sea Engagements which have been fought near it; 'tis pleasantly seated on the Banks of the River which bears its Name; near the Haven it hath several Bulwarks rais'd for its defence by *Edward* the IVth. *A. D.* 1460.

4. *Padstow*, the Situation of this Town is very commodious for Traffick with *Ireland*, to which Men may easily Sail from hence in 24 Hours.

5. *Launston*, a proper little Town, Situate upon the pitch of an Hill; remarkable upon the account of the Common Goal of the Country, and the Affizes being kept there.

6. *Bodman*, a Town of great resort, Situate between two Hills, and lying out in length *East* and *West*; its Inhabitants Populous, Beautiful in its Buildings; famous in ancient times for the Bishops See being kept there, which in the *Danish* Wars was remov'd to *St. Germans*.

7. *Leskerd*, a Town seated on the top of a very high Hill, much frequented for its Market, and renown'd for an ancient Castle which stands there.

**Devonshire.**

**I**N *Latin Davonia*; it hath *Cornwall* on the *West*, on the *South* the *Brittish Channel*, on the *East* it is bounded with *Dorsetshire* and *Somersetshire*, and on the *North* with the *Severn Sea*; it is a Country enrich'd with very good Mines, especially towards the *West*; it hath commodious Harbours on both sides of it; it is adorn'd with pleasant Meadows and great store of Woods; and is throughout replenished with fair Towns and beautiful Buildings.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Plimouth*, a Port Town, seated near the Rivers *Plime* and *Tamar*, which meeting near this place fall together into the Ocean; of so great a repute, that for the number of its Inhabitants it may be compared with a City; such is the commodiousness of the Haven, that it admitteth into its bosome the greatest Ships without striking Sail; before the midst of its mouth lieth the Isle of *St. Nicholas*, Fortified both by Art and Nature; the Haven hath likewise Fortifications on each side, and is Chained over when there is an occasion; upon an Hill near adjoining it hath a fair Castle  
for

for its defence; the Town is divided into Four Wards, over which a Mayor was ordain'd by King *Henry the VIth.* *An. Dom.* 1430.

2. *Dartmouth*, a Port Town seated on an Hill near the River *Dartmore*; it hath two Castles for its defence; and by reason of its commodious Haven is much frequented by Merchants, and furnished with very good Shipping. It hath oftentimes bravely defended it self against the *French*; but especially in the Reign of *Henry the IVth.* *An. Dom.* 1404.

3. *Torbay*, a safe Road and Harbour for Ships; near it is a little Village called by its Name.

4. *Exeter, Exonia, Isca*; a City of great Traffick, much frequented by Merchants, situated on the *East* Bank of the River *Ex*, upon a little Hill, gently arising by an easy ascent to a pretty heighth, the Pendant whereof lyeth *East* and *West*; 'tis environ'd about with Ditches and very strong Walls, having many Turrets orderly interposed; 'tis in Circuit a Mile and an half, having Suburbs running out a great way on each side; it containeth 15 Parishes, hath a Castle called *Rugemont*, the Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings, and afterwards of the Earl of *Cornwall*, which at this day is commendable for little else but its Antiquity.

quity and Situation ; 'tis beautified with a stately Cathedral, founded in the Reign of *Henry* the 1st. *An. Dom.* 1110. it hath been thrice Besieg'd, but hath always bravely defended its self: First by *Hugh Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*, in the Civil War between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* ; then by *Perkin Warbeck*, that Young imaginary pretended Prince, who feign'd himself to be *Richard* Duke of *York*, Second Son to *Edward* the IVth. Thirdly, by seditious Rebels of *Cornwal*, *An. Dom.* 1549. at which time the Citizens endured so great a Famine, that for Twelve Days together they were forced to Eat Horses, and to make Bread of coarse Bran moulded in Cloaths, till they were at length reliev'd by my Lord *Russel* and *Gray*, who forced the Rebels to raise the Siege ; upon which King *Edward* the VIth for a reward of their Loyalty, gave the Mannor of *Evyland* to this City ; the Civil Government of which is in the Power of Twenty four Persons, out of whom there is from Year to Year a Mayor Elected ; who with Four Bailiffs has the sole Command of the City.

5. *Bedisford*, a Town of good resort, famous for a Stone Bridge with Arch'd Work, where it windeth its self into the River *Taw*.

6. *Axminster*, a Town renown'd in ancient History for the Tombs of the *Saxon* Princes, slain in the Battel of *Brunabrug*.

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**Dorsetshire, Durotriges.**

**T**HE *Latin* Name *Dorcestria*; it is bounded on the *North* with *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the *West* with *Devonshire*, and some part of *Somersetshire*; on the *South* it lieth open for 50 Miles to the *British* Ocean; On the *East* it hath *Hampshire*. The Soil of this Country is very fruitful; the *North* part is overspread with Woods and Forests; and from thence adorn'd with an innumerable many pleasant Pastures and fruitful Vallies.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Burport*, a little Town plac'd between two small Rivers, remarkable for its yielding the best Hemp, and for the skill of the Inhabitants in making Ropes and Cables for Ships, those of the Navy being formerly twisted there.

2. *Weymouth*, a little Town join'd to *Kings-Melcomb* by a Bridge, famous in regard of its Haven; it is grown of late  
C much

much greater than it formerly was by Sea-Adventures.

3. *Dorchester, Durnovaria*, the Head Town of the whole Shire, yet it is neither great nor beautiful, being despoil'd by *Sueno* King of *Danemark*, about the Year of our Lord, 1013.

4. *Shirburn*, 'tis pleasantly seated on an hanging Hill, and is the most remarkable and best frequented Town in all this Country; it gaineth exceedingly by Clothing; *Anno Dom. 704.* an Episcopal Seat was Erected in this place by *Aldeme* the First Bishop there Consecrated; it was afterwards remov'd to *Sarisburg*, *Shirburn* being kept in reserve for a retiring place.

5. *Winburn*, a fair Town seated on a piece of an Hill between Two Rivers; 'tis large in Compass, replenished with Inhabitants, but few fair Buildings, except that its Church claims our observation, upon the account of the Sepulchre of *Estbelred* King of the *West Saxons* who lieth there Interr'd; however it retaineth even to this day divers tokens of the Majesty of the *Romans*.

**Somersetshire, Belgæ.**

**C**OMITATUS *Somersettensis*, is bounded on the North with the *Severn* Sea; on the West it confineth on *Devonshire*; on the South it bordereth, first upon *Devonshire*, and then upon *Dorsetshire*; on the East it hath *Wiltshire*; and North-East a part of *Glocestershire*: It is a large and wealthy Region; the Soil of which is very rich, yielding exceeding plenty of Corn and Pasture; 'tis very Populous, and sufficiently furnished with commodious Ports and Havens.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Taunton*, a proper Town, pleasantly situated, 'tis reputed to be one of the Eyes of the Shire.

2. *Bridgewater*, a great and populous Market-Town, agreeably situated near the Banks of the *Severn* Sea, and is by some thought to have been so called from the Bridge and Water which is near it.

3. *Bruiton*, a Town memorable for little else than that the Noble Family of the *Mobuns* is here Entomb'd; unless we mention the late extraordinary Processions which the Women of the Town made on the Conclusion of the late Peace.

Near this place was Founded the Abbey of *Glastenbury*, fetching its original even from *Joseph of Arimathea*, who Enterr'd the Body of our Saviour: In the first Age of the Primitive Church, very Holy Men applied themselves diligently to the Service of God in this place, who were maintained by an Allowance from Kings, they Instructing Youth in Religion and in the Liberal Sciences; these Men embrac'd a Solitary Life, that they might the more quietly study the Scriptures; till at length *Dunstan*, a Man of a subtle Wit, when he had once by an Opinion of his Holiness and Learning, wound himself into an Acquaintance with Princes, he brought in the Benedictine Monks, he being made Abbot of the Convent, after that he had obtain'd from the hands of many good Princes a Royal Revenue. When they had flourished 600 Years, they were dispossessed by King *Henry the VIIIth.* the Monastery being raz'd even to the ground, nothing now but the Ruines appearing of it.

*Arthur the Brittish* Worthy is thought to have been Buried in this place.

4. *St. Philips Norton*, a large great Market-Town, so nam'd from a Church Consecrated to *St. Philip*.

5. *Welles*, a Town so nam'd from the Springs found in it; like as *Susa* in *Persia*,  
Croia



*Croia* in *Dalmatia*, and *Pagase* in *Macedonia*; for multitude of Inhabitants, and for stately Buildings, it justly challengeth the Preheminence of this Province: It hath a noble Market-place, sustain'd with Columns, as also a stately Church and Colledge Endowed with many rich Livings and Revenues; the Church throughout is very beautiful, but especially the Frontespiece thereof at the *West* end is a Master-piece; the Cloysters adjoining to it are likewise very fair and spacious.

6. *Bath*, an ancient City, so called from the Baths in it; beautified throughout with very fair and noble Buildings for the receipt of Strangers; 'tis seated in a low plain, environ'd about with Hills of an equal height, out of which certain pleasant Streams of fresh River Water continually descend into the City, to the advantage and comfort of the Citizens; within the City Three Springs of Hot Water boil up of a Blewish or Sea Colour, sending up from them thin Vapours, and a kind of strong Scent, by reason that the Water is drill'd and strain'd through Veins of Brimstone, and a clammy kind of Earth called *Bitumen*; which Springs are very Medicinable, and of great Virtue to Cure Bodies overcharg'd with Corrupt Humours; for they open the Pores, resolve, attenuate, digest,

consume, and draw forth Superfluities, and at the same time strongly heal and dry the whole Habit of the Body.

In the Reign of *Henry the Ist. A.D. 1110.* *Johannes de Villula* being Elected Bishop of this place, translated his See to *Bath*, since which time the Two Sees growing into one, the Bishop beareth the Title of both, and is called the Bishop of *Bath and Wells.*

7. *Bristol*, this City standeth partly in *Somersetshire*, and partly in *Glocestershire*; it is sufficiently defended both by Art and Nature, being situated on the meeting of the *Frome* and *Avon*, not far from the influx of the *Severn* into the Ocean; a City exceeding Populous and exceeding Cleanly, there being Sinks made under ground for the conveyance of all the filth and nastiness into the Rivers. It hath Twenty Churches, reckoning the Cathedral and that of *Ratcliff* into the Number; the Cathedral was first Built by *Robert Fitz-Harding*, Son to one of the Kings of *Danemark*, *An. Dom. 1248.* and honoured with a Bishops See by King *Henry the VIIIth. Anno Dom. 1542.* The principal Building, next the Church, is an ancient Castle, of such great strength, that *Maud* the Emperess having taken King *Stephen* Prisoner, thought this the safest place to secure him in; 'tis furnished with all things necessary for Man's Life, that, next  
after

after *London* and *York*, of all the Cities of *England* it may justly challenge the chief place; 'tis so commodiously seated for Trade and Traffick, that the Haven admitteth Ships with full Sail into the very bosome of the City; which hath drawn People of many Countries thither; the Citizens are for the most part rich Merchants, who Traffick all over *Europe*, and make Voyages even to the remotest known parts of *America*,

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### *Wiltshire, Belgæ.*

**I**N *Latin Wintonia*, is enclos'd with *Somersetshire* on the *West*, *Barkshire* and *Hampshire* on the *East*, on the *North* with *Glocestershire*, and on the *South* with *Dorsetshire* and a part of *Hampshire*. 'Tis a *Midland Region*, plentiful in all things, and for its variety, pleasant and delightful.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Malmsbury*, a fair Town, famous for Clothing; not far from hence dwelt *Aldeme*, a very Learned Man; he was the first of the *English Nation* that wrote in *Latin*, and

the first that taught *Englishmen* the measures of a *Latin Verse*.

*Primus ego in patriam mecum (modo vita  
superfit)*

*Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas.*

Geer. Lib. 3.

2. *Chipenham*, a large Town of great note for a Market kept there; 'tis pleasantly seated on the River *Avon*.

3. *Edindon*, a small Town, remarkable for Clothing; here King *Alfred* in a memorable Battel most fortunately Vanquished the *Danes*, reducing them to such Extremities, that they all Swore, in a set form of Oath made for that purpose, immediately to depart from *England*.

4. *Trubridge*, a fair Market-Town, of great repute for the great number of Clothiers which Inhabit it; it sheweth the remains of a Castle belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancashire*.

5. *Werminster*, a Town very remarkable for a great Corn Market, which is kept Weekly here, and exceedingly much frequented; it being almost incredible to relate what great numbers of people resort to it.

6. *Wilton*, formerly the head Town of the whole Shire; 'tis a place well watered, but is now fallen to decay through the  
Bishop

Bishop of *Salisbury*'s turning away the passage that lay through it into the *West Country*.

7. *Salisbury*, *Sorbiodunum*, or *Sarum*, a City well Inhabited, seated on the River *Avon*, which watereth every Street of it; 'tis plentiful in all things, but especially in Fish; 'tis adorned with a very stately Market-place, wherein standeth their Common-Hall, made of Timber, a very Beautiful Building: It is particularly famous for its Minster, which has Three hundred sixty five Windows, Twelve Gates, and as many great and small Pillars as there are Hours in a Year; nor is its Cloyster for largeness or Workmanship inferior to any in *England*.

8. *Marlborough*, a fair large Town, pleasantly situated, and well frequented; in this Town King *Henry* the III<sup>d</sup> held a Parliament.

N.B. Toward the *North*, about 6 Miles from *Salisbury*, is to be seen an huge and monstrous piece of work, *Infana Substructio*; for in the circuit of a Ditch, there are erected in form of a Crown, in three ranks one within another, certain large, mighty, unwrought Stones, whereof some are Twenty eight foot high, and Seven broad, which are so artificially, or rather won-

wonderfully plac'd one upon another, that the whole frame seemeth to hang; 'tis much wonder'd at, both from whence they were brought (the Country affording none such) as also by what means they were set up: Some have thought them to be no Natural Stones, but Artificially made of pure Sand, and of some unctious matter incorporated together. *Pliny* tells us, that the Sand of *Puteoli* covered over with Water, becometh forthwith a very Stone; which if true, our Conjecture is the more probable; it seeming to confirm what Historians tell us, That they were erected by the *Britans* in Memory of *Ambrosius Aurelianus*, who was Slain here by the *Saxons* as he was Fighting manfully for the Defence of his Country.

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### Hampshire.

**I**N *Latin* *Hamptonia*, is bounded on the West with *Dorsetshire* and *Wiltshire*; on the South with the *Brittish* Channel; on the East it hath *Sussex* and *Surrey*; and on the North *Barkshire*. 'Tis a small Province, fruitful in Corn, furnished with well grown Woods, abounding with

with Pasture, and for Sea Commodities rich and happy.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Ringwood*, a Town in ancient times of great Fame, but now little better than other good frequented Market-Towns.

2. *Christ-Church*, a Town so named from a Church therein Dedicated to Christ; 'tis seated between two Rivers; it was Fortified in old time with a Castle, and Beautified with an ancient Church and Twelve Prebendaries, endowed with considerable Rents and Revenues; which continued in great repute till the time of King *Henry the VIIIth*.

3. *Southampton*, a Town so named from its situation; 'tis situated in a very commodious place between two Rivers; for a great number of fair Built Houses much renown'd; for Inhabitants and concourse of Merchants Wealthy; fenced round with a double Ditch, strong Walls, and Towers standing thick between; for the defence of the Haven, it hath a strong Castle of square Stone, cast up upon a Mount of great height; several of the *Roman* Emperors Coins are now and then digged up here, which sufficiently shew the Antiquity of this place.

Me-

Memorable it is, for that *Canutus* the Puissant King of *England* and of *Denmark* rebuked a Sycophant in this Town, who flattered him, That all things in the Realm were at his Command. He ordered his Chair to be set upon the Shore when the Sea began to flow, and then in the presence of many he said unto the Sea as it flowed, *Thou art part of my Dominions, and the ground on which I sit is mine, neither was there ever any that durst Disobey my Commands, and escape Unpunished; wherefore I charge thee, that thou come not upon my Land, neither wet the Cloaths and Body of thy Lord; but the Sea flowing on still without any Reverence of his Person, wet his Feet; then he retiring back said, Let all the Inhabitants of the World know, That vain and frivolous is the Power of Kings, and that none is worthy of so sacred a Name, but He to whose Command the Heaven, Earth, and Sea, by bond of an everlasting Law are Subject and Obedient; after which he never put his Crown upon his head.*

4. *Alrexford*, a fair Town, standing on the Bank of the River *Alre*, it hath a very spacious Market-place, built by *Lucy* Bishop of *Winchester*, *An. Dom. 1220.*

5. *Winchester*, *Wintonia*, formerly the Seat-Royal of the Kings of the *West-Saxons*, a City adorn'd with several Magnificent Churches, as also with a Bishop's See; it hath



hath been oftentimes defaced both by Fire and other Misfortunes, but it seems now perfectly to have recovered its self; *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup> appointed in this place a Mart for Wool and Cloth, which was generally called the Staple; it is well Peopled, hath plenty of Water, and containeth about a Mile and an half in Circuit within the Walls; as concerning the round Table in the Hall of this City, vainly fancied by some to have been King *Arthur's*, any man that vieweth it well, may easily perceive that it is not so ancient. This City flourished in the time of the *Romans*, in which the Emperors of *Rome* seem to have had their Houses of Weaving and Embroidering, peculiar to their own Persons and Ules.

6. *Portsmouth*, a Port Town strongly Fortified both with a Wall and Block-Houses, a Garison being continually kept in Pay for the defence of it; 'tis situated on the very mouth of the Haven, and is always, but especially in time of War, well frequented, as being more favourable and better affected to *Mars* and *Neptune* than to *Mercury*.

7. *Basingstoke*, a Market-Town well frequented, situated on the descent of an Hill, on the *North* side of which standeth a very fair Chappel, Consecrated to the Holy Ghost,

Ghost, by *William* the first Lord *Sands*, who was Buried there.

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### Isle of Wight.

**V***ecta Insula*; it belongeth to, and is opposite to *Southampton*; from *East* to *West* it stretcheth out near 20 Miles in length, and spreadeth in the midst, where it is broadest, 12 Miles, the place of greatest repute is

1. *Newport*, the chief Market-Town of the whole Isle; it hath several Castles and Block-houses for its defence.

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### Berkshire, Attrebrates.

**I**N *Latin Barcheria*; on the North part 'tis sever'd from *Oxfordshire*, and afterwards from *Buckinghamshire* by the River *Asis*; on the South it beareth towards *Hampshire*, where the River *Kenet* cutteth through it, till it runs into the *Thames*; on the West 'tis bounded by *Wiltshire*; and on the East by *Surrey*: On the West part it hath plenty of

of Corn and Fruit; but on the *East* part, where it confineth with *Surrey*, the Soil is very barren and unfruitful.

1. *Farendon*, a Town seated on a rising ground, famous for a Market kept there, but in times past for a certain Fort which *Robert Earl of Gloucester* Built, and defended against King *Stephen*, who having won it by many bloody Assaults, levelled it to the ground, so that now it is not to be seen.

2. *Abington*, a Populous Town, pleasantly seated on the plain of an Hill, since the Year 1416. in which King *Henry* the Vth Built a Bridge over the River, and turned the Kings high-way hither to make a shorter passage; it began to be so frequented, that it is now the chief Town of the whole Shire; it is famous for its great Trade in Malt.

3. *Willingford*, in old time it was compass'd about with Walls, it had a very large Castle situate upon the River, which was thought to be invincible; it was oftentimes Besieged by King *Stephen*, but all in vain. This Town was so dispeopled by reason of a grievous Pestilence, which happened in the Year 1348, that whereas before it was well Inhabited and had Twelve Churches, it can shew now no more than One or Two.

4. *New-*

4. *Newbury*, a famous Town raised out of the Ruins of *Spine*, which was formerly a place of great repute; it is situated in a champion plain, being watered throughout with the River *Kenet*; 'tis well Inhabited, and is very remarkable for its Trade in Clothing.

5. *Reading*, a Town famous for fair Streets, well built Houses, as also for the Riches of the Townsmen, and for their Name in making Cloth; it hath lost the greatest Ornaments it had, *viz.* a beautiful Church, and a most ancient Castle, which was razed by King *Henry* the II<sup>d</sup>, because it was a Refuge for King *Stephen*'s followers.

6. *Maidenhead*, a large spacious Town, fill'd with good Inns for the reception of Strangers; it is well frequented.

7. *Windsor-Castle*, 'tis situated on an Hill that riseth with a gentle Ascent, and enjoyeth a most delightful Prospect round about; on the front it overlooketh a spacious Vale; behind it arise Hills every where, neither rough nor high, so that 'tis dedicated, as one would say, to Hunting-Game; it was Built by King *Henry* the I<sup>st</sup>, *An.* 1100. and enlarg'd by King *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>, who was Born here; 'tis in bigness equal to a pretty City, Fortified with Ditches and Bulwarks made of Stone; in this place  
King

King *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup> Instituted the Noble Order of the Garter, to increase Virtue and Valour in the Hearts of his Nobility; or, as some report, in honour of the Countess of *Salisbury*, of which Lady the King had formerly been Enamour'd. The Garter was given to it in Testimony of that Love and affection wherewith the Knights of it were bound one to another, and all of them jointly to the King as Sovereign; there are of it Twenty six Knights, of which the King of *England* is always Chief; the Ensign is a Blew Garter Buckled on the Left Leg, on which these words are Embroider'd, *Honi Soit, qui mal y Pense*; about their Necks they wear a Blew Ribbond, at the end of which hangeth the Image of *St. George*; upon whose Day the Installations of the new Knights are commonly Celebrated.

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THESE Regions which I have hitherto Describ'd, viz. of the *Danmonii*, *Durotriges*, *Belgæ*, *Attrebatii*; when the Saxons Rul'd in *Brittain*, fell to the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*; who under the Command of their King *Egbert*, United the *English* Heptarchy into a Monarchy; which afterwards,

D

wards, through the Cowardise of their Kings, soon vanished. For after this the *Danes* brake in upon the *Northumbers*, and though often Vanquished, yet being as often Victorious, they at last seiz'd on the Monarchy of *England*; which was sometime held by the *Danes*, sometimes by the *Saxons*, till *William* Duke of *Normandy* took it from *Harold*, and established the Monarchy; which hath ever since continued in a Succession of Twenty eight Princes, down to our Gracious Sovereign King *William*.

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## R E G N I.

**N**EXT unto the *Attrebatii* Eastward, those Regions which we commonly term *Surrey*, *Sussex*, with the Sea-Coast of *Hampshire*, were Inhabited by the *Regni*.

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## Surrey.

**I**N *Latin* *Surria*; is bounded on the *West* by *Barkshire*, and *Hampshire*; on the *South* by *Sussex*; on the *East* by *Kent*; on the

the North 'tis Water'd by the River *Thames*, and by it divided from *Middlesex*. It is a plain and Champion Country, yielding Corn and Forage in abundance, especially towards the *South*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Farnham*, a Market-Town, so named from the great quantity of Fern growing near it; near this place *Henry of Blois* erected a noble Castle, which being afterwards demolished by *Henry the III<sup>d</sup>*, was again rebuilt by the Bishops of *Winchester*.

2. *Guildford*, a Market-Town well frequented, full of fair Inns; in old time it was a Royal Mansion of the *English Saxon Kings*.

3. *Kingston*, a Market-Town well Inhabited, famous in old time by reason of a Castle therein belonging to the *Clares*, Earls of *Glocester*; it took its name from a little Town which stood near it; in which when *England* was almost ruined by the *Danish Wars*, *Athelstan*, *Edwin*, and *Etheldred*, were Crowned Kings in the Market-place.

4. *Richmond*, a Town very beautiful and glorious in respect of its Buildings, famous for the Death of several Kings, but in particular of that most Mighty Prince King *Edward the III<sup>d</sup>*. Here also Died *Ann*, Wife

to King *Richard* the II<sup>d</sup>, Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* the IV<sup>th</sup>, who first taught *English* Women the manner of sitting on Horseback, which is now in use, whereas before they rode very unseemly astride as Men do. Memorable it is likewise for that King *Henry* the VII<sup>th</sup>, and Queen *Elizabeth* of glorious Memory, yielded unto Nature in this place.

5. *Croйдon*, a Market-Town well frequented, whose Inhabitants gain to themselves great advantages by selling of Char-Coal.

6. *Lambeth*, a Town famous in former times for the Death of *Canutus* the *Hardy*, King of *England*, who there Revelling with his Lords, amidst his Cups yielded up his Breath; but at this time 'tis much frequented by reason of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Palace which is in this place.

7. *Southwark*, the most famous Market-Town and place of Trade in all this Shire; 'tis so large and populous, that it gives place to few Cities in *England*; in the Reign of King *Edward* the VI<sup>th</sup> it was annexed to the City of *London*, and is at this day reckoned as a part of it.



*Sussex.*

**I**N *Latin Suffexia*; is bounded on the *West* by *Hampshire*; on the *North* by *Surrey* and part of *Kent*; on the *East* by *Kent*; on the *South* it lieth upon the *Brittish Ocean*; on the *Sea-Coast* it hath many green *Hills* of an exceeding heighth, called the *Downs*, which standing on a Chalky sort of Mould, yield great plenty of *Corn*; the middle part of it is adorn'd with *Meadows*, *Corn-Fields*, and *Groves*, which afford a delightful Prospect.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Chichester*, a City well Inhabited, having very fair and regular Buildings, the Streets crossing one another exactly in the middle, in which is erected a fair Stone Market-place, supported with Pillars round about; it hath a very stately Cathedral; the Bishop's See is kept here; 'tis encompass'd almost round with the *Lavant*, which falls not far off into the Sea; it was Built by *Cissa* King of the *South-Saxons*, A.C. 514.

2. *Arundel*, a good frequented Market-Town, memorable for a magnificent strong Castle Built near it, belonging to the Earl of *Arundel*.

D 3

3. *Lewis*,

3. *Lewis*, a fair Town, seated upon a rising Ground, which for its greatness and multitude of Inhabitants, is reputed one of the Chiefest Towns in all this County; famous it is for the bloody Battel between King *Henry* the III<sup>d</sup> and his unruly Barons, *An.* 1263. in which the King lost the day, upon Prince *Edward* his Son's pursuing a Troop of the Enemy too far, which he had first routed by his Valour.

4. *Hastings*, one of the Cinque-Ports, the Landing-place of the *Normans*, famous for the overthrow of King *Harold* in the Fields adjoining; 'tis Inhabited by a War-like People, who are Skilful Sailors; 'tis well stor'd with Barks, it serving both the Country and *London* in Fish, which they have here in great Plenty.

5. *Winchelsey*, 'tis situated on an high Hill very steep on that side which looketh towards the Sea; it was enclos'd with a Rampier, and afterwards with very strong Walls; but it no sooner began to flourish, but it was unfortunately Sack'd by the *French* and *Spaniards*; it beareth now only the countenance of a fair Town, it having lost its chiefest Beauty upon the Seas leaving it.

6. *Rbye*, it lay for a good while unknown in former Ages, but upon the decay of *Winchelsey* it began to flourish; it was

was Wall'd about by King *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>, and had then a very commodious Haven, it being an usual passage from hence to *Normandy*; it is now in a manner deserted by the Sea, yet notwithstanding it hath very many Fishing Vessels, so that it serveth *London* with variety of Fish.

Thus far *Suffex*, which together with *Surrey*, was the Habitation of the *Regni* in the time of the *Brittains*, and was afterwards the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*; but in the 306<sup>th</sup> Year after the beginning of it, it came under the Dominion of the *West-Saxons*.

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### *Kent, Cangi.*

**I**N *Latin Cantium*; 'tis bounded on the North by *Essex*; on the East by the Channel; it hath *Suffex* on the South; and *Surrey* on the West to confine upon it; 'tis every where full of Meadows, Pastures, and Corn-Fields, abounding wonderfully in Apple-Trees and Cherry-Trees, which being brought out of *Corasus*, a City of *Pontus*, by *Lucullus* into *Italy*, in the 608<sup>th</sup> Year after the Building of *Rome*, and the 120<sup>th</sup>

Year after that translated from thence into *Brittain*, which was 24 Years *ante Christum*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Deptford*, a Town where the King's Ships are usually Built, and such as are decay'd Repair'd ; there is also a Storehouse and College erected here for the use of the Navy ; 'tis remarkable for the Monument of Sir *Francis Drake's* Ship, which by the Command of Queen *Elizabeth* was drawn on shore in this place, the Carkass of it is yet to be seen.

2. *Greenwich*, a very beautiful Town, but especially in respect of the King's House, which *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester* Built and nam'd *Placence* ; 'tis likewise particularly famous for the Birth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

3. *Eltham*, a fair well Built Town, formerly the retiring place of the Kings of *Kent*.

4. *Sevenoke*, in this place Sir *William Sevenoke*, an Alderman of *London*, being a Foundling and brought up here, and therefore so nam'd, built in grateful remembrance an Hospital and School ; he liv'd in the Reign of King *Henry* the Vth.

5. *Dart-*

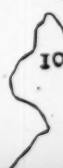
5. *Dartford*, a large great Market-Town, well frequented and well Watered; here King *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup> Built a Nunnery, which King *Henry* the VIII<sup>th</sup> converted into a House for himself and his Successors.

6. *Gravesend*, a Town as well known as any in *England* for the usual passage by Water between it and *London*; King *Henry* the VIII<sup>th</sup> when he Fortified the Sea-Coast, rais'd two Platforms here, and two other on the side of *Essex* opposite to it.

7. *Tunbridge*, a Town well Inhabited, famous in old time for a fair large Castle, fenc'd with a River and deep Ditches, which *Richard* Lord of *Briony* Built there; the very Ruins of it at this time manifestly declare the greatness of it.

8. *Maidstone*, the largest and most beautiful Town in all this Shire, most commodiously seated for publick Business; one of the two common Prisons of all this County is appointed here; its Inhabitants are particularly noted for their Manufacture in Thread.

9. *Rocheſter*, a City seated on the River *Medway*, but of no greatness; in former times called *Durobrivis*, but afterwards *Roffa*; 'tis honoured with a Bishop's See, and is the Second City for Antiquity in all this Island.



10. *Cheſham*,

10. *Cbetham*, the Station of the Royal Navy, where our Kings have always one ready for any Service whatever; it was Built with exceeding great Cost by the Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, who for the defence thereof raised a Castelet by the River side. Our Ships in this place, to the dishonour of our Nation, were burnt by the *Dutch*, A. C. 1667.

11. *Queensborough*, a Port-Town well Inhabited; it hath *Westward* in the Front a very fine strong Castle Built by *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>.

12. *Feverſham*, a Town very commodiously situated, the most plentiful part of all this Country lying round about it; it hath a little Creek fit for bringing in and exporting Commodities; so that at this day it flourisheth among the neighbouring Towns.

13. *Canterbury*, an ancient City, famous in the time of the *Romans*; 'tis neither very great nor very small; it has little or nothing in it worth Observation, besides the Cathedral; famous it is in regard of St. *Augustine* its first Archbishop, who is here Interr'd.

14. *Iſle of Tanet*, a very pleasant fruitful place, its Inhabitants are very Industrious, getting their Living both by Sea and Land; they

they being both Fishermen and Plowmen, Husbandmen and Mariners; they are always ready appointed for both Elements, they in a manner going round, and keeping a circle in these their Labours.

15. *Sandwich*, one of the Cinque-Ports; 'tis on the *North* and *West* sides Fortified with walls, and on the other parts fenc'd with a Rampier, River, and Ditch. The Haven, upon the account of the Sands choaking it, and a Ship of Burthen's being accidentally sunk in the Channel, is not deep enough for any Tall Vessels.

16. *Sandon, Deal, Walmer*, Three neighbouring Castles Built by King *Henry VIII*; 'tis generally reported that *Julius Caesar* Landed first at this place.

17. *Dover*, 'tis seated on the Sea-shore, where the passage is shortest into *France*, for that cause Fortified with a strong and impregnable Castle; esteemed one of the Keys of *England*, and the Chief of the Cinque-Ports.

Having now described all those Countries that lie between the *Brittish* Ocean on the one side, and the *Severn* Sea, and River *Thames* on the other; passing now over the River, let us return to the Head of *Thames*, and the Salt Waters of *Severn*, and there visit the *Dobuni*, who formerly  
Inhabited

Inhabited those Parts which we now term  
*Glocestershire* and *Oxfordshire*.

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### **Glocestershire, Dobuni.**

**I**N *Latin Glocestria*; on the *West* it bordereth on *Monmouthshire* and *Herefordshire*; on the *North* on *Worcestershire*; on the *East* upon *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Barkshire*; and on the *South* upon *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*. The Country throughout yieldeth plenty of Corn, and abundance of Fruit; the one through the natural Goodness of the ground, the other through the diligent Tillage and Labour of its Inhabitants.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Tewksbury*, a large fair Town, having three Bridges to pass over; it standeth between the Rivers *Severn* and *Avon*, and another Brook which cometh from the *East*; it is famous for making of fine Woollen Cloth, and the best Mustard; but more famous in times past by reason of an ancient Monastery Founded by *Dodo* a Man of great Power in *Mercia*, *An. Christ. 715*.

Me-



Memorable it is for the fatal Battel Fought between the House of *York* and *Lancaster*, *An. Christ. 1471.* wherein Prince *Edward*, King *Henry* the VIth's Eldest Son, being taken Prisoner, he was brought before King *Edward* the IVth, who was so provoked by his resolute Answers, that he dash'd him on the Mouth with his Gauntlet, and then *Richard* the Crouchback with his Dagger stabb'd him to the Heart.

2. *Glocester*, a fair beautiful City, both for number of Churches and for Buildings; 'tis situated upon the *Severn*, near the Isle *Aldney*, where was Fought the Combat between *Edmond Ironside*, King of the *English-Saxons*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*; in the South part there was a lofty Castle of square *Ashtler-stone*, which is now wholly Ruined; this City gives the Title to the Third Son of *Great Brittain*: The chiefest Trade of the Citizens is in working on Iron; the City was Built by the *Romans*, and set, as it were, on the neck of the *Silures* to keep them in Subjection; there was also a Colony planted to People it, which they call'd *Colonia Glevium*. It hath a very stately Cathedral Dedicated to *St. Peter*, in which lie Interr'd King *Edward* the Second, and *Robert Courthouse* the Eldest Son of King *William* the Conqueror, Two Unfortunate Princes. Near this place, *An. 1643.* was Fought a  
Battel

Battel between the Forces of King *Charles* the Ist, and his Rebellious Parliament, in which the famous Lord *Falkland* was unfortunately slain.

3. *Barkley*, a small Market-Town, of great repute for a strong Castle, but more famous for that King *Edward* the Second, who was Deposed from his Kingdom by the ill Practises of his Wife, was made away in this Castle by the subtilty of the Bishop of *Hereford*, who wrote unto his Keepers these words without Points,

*Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.*

4. *Camden*, a Market-Town, well Peopled, and of good resort; in this place the *Saxon* Kings Assembled in the Year 689, and Consulted in common about making War upon the *Brittains*.

5. *Winchelcomb*, a great Town well Inhabited, famous in old time for an Abbey Erected there by *Kenulph* King of *Mercia*.

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*Oxfordshire.*

**I**N *Latin Oxonium* ; on the *West* it hath *Glocestershire* ; on the *South* it is divided from *Barkshire* by the River *Isis*, and *Thames* ; on the *East* it bordereth upon *Buckinghamshire* ; and *Northward* where it pointeth out in manner of a *Cone* or *Pine-Apple* ; it hath *Northamptonshire* on one side, and *Warwickshire* on the other.

The *Air* of this *Country* is *Mild* and *Temperate*, the *Land* is *Fertile* and *Delightful*, the *Hills* abound with *Woods*, and the *Valleys* are fill'd with *Corn* and *Pasture*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Evenlode*, a small *Town* famous for *King Henry the Second's* Building a *Labyrinth* in it for the Beautiful *Rosamund*, the *Lord Clifford's* Daughter.

2. *Banbury*, a fair large *Town*, not far from which *Richard Nevill*, *Earl of Warwick*, taking part with the *House of Lancaster*, gave the *House of York* a very great overthrow ; 'tis a place of great *Antiquity*, some *Roman Coins* being oftentimes found near it.

3. *Oxford*,

3. *Oxford*, a fair and beautiful City, both in respect of the Private Buildings, as well as in the stately Magnificence of the Publick; the situation is extreamly pleasant, for the Hills being beset with Woods do so environ the Plain, that as on the one side they exclude the *South* and *West* Wind, so on the other they let in the *East*, and *North-East* Wind, which frees the City from all Corruption; 'tis particularly famous for its University, which is the most Celebrated in all *Europe*, it having 16 Colledges and 8 Halls, all adorn'd with most stately Buildings, and enrich'd with great Endowments, noble Libraries, and most Learned Graduates of all Professions.

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### **Buckinghamshire, Cattieuchlani.**

**I**N *Latin Buckinghamia*; on the *South* it looketh on *Barkshire*; on the *West* *Oxfordshire*; on the *North* it hath *Northamptonshire*; and from the *East*, first *Bedfordshire*, then *Hertfordshire*, and afterwards *Middlesex*. The Air of this County is Temperate and Pleasant, the Soil is Rich, Fat, and Fruitful, the Valleys maintain an infinite Number of Sheep, whose soft and fine

fine Fleeces are in great esteem throughout all *Asia*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Marlow*, a pretty Town of good credit and repute; it took its name from a certain Chalk, commonly called *Marle*, which being spread upon Corn-ground eaten out with long Tillage, doth so quicken the same again, that after one Years rest it never lieth fallow, but beareth Corn in great plenty.

2. *Wickam*, a large Town, equal both in Beauty and Buildings to the best in the Shire.

3. *Ailesbury*, a fair Market-Town, seated on a rising Hill, and compass'd about with many pleasant Meadows; it hath a great reputation for Grazing and Feeding of Cattel.

4. *Buckingham*, the Principal Town of this Shire, situated on a low Ground, and encompass'd by the River *Ouse*; 'twas never of any great repute, yet before the Conquest it was Fortified with a Castle and Rampiers against the Invasion of the *Danes*.

5. *Stony-Stratford*, a Town of ancient Note, being supposed to be the *Romans* *Lactorodum*; it is built of rough Stone upon the ancient Causeway, which is called

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*Watling-*

*Watling-street*; where remains Marks thereof even unto this day. At this place *Edward* the Elder stopp'd the passage of the *Danes*, whilst he strengthened *Torcester* against them; in this place *Edward* the First rear'd a beautiful Cross in Memory of *Eleanor* his Deceased Queen, as he did in every place where her Corps rested, from *Herdby* in *Lincolnshire*, till it was received and Buried at *Westminster*.

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### *Bedfordshire.*

**I**N *Latin* *Bedfordia*; on the *East* and *South* side it joineth to *Cambridge* and *Hertfordshire*; on the *West* to *Buckinghamshire*; on the *North* to *Northampton* and *Huntingtonshire*; 'tis divided into two parts by the *River Ouse*; the Soil is very bountiful, especially towards the *North*, that being Watered by the *River*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Bedford*, a Town more famous for its Antiquity than for its Beauty, it having sustain'd great damages, both in the Wars between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Emperess,

peress, as well as in the unhappy Dissentions between King *John* and his unruly *Barons*; the River *Ouse* divides it into two parts, but it is join'd together by a Stone Bridge.

2. *Dunstable*, a Town seated in a Chalky Ground, well Inhabited and full of Inns, it hath Four Streets answering to the Four parts of the World, in every one of which is a Pond of standing Water for the use of the Inhabitants.

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### Hertfordshire.

**H***ertfordia*, hath on the *West Bedfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*; on the *South Middlesex*; on the *East Essex*; and on the *North Cambridgeshire*. The Air is sweet and healthful, being seated in a Climate neither too Hot, nor too Cold; the Soil is pleasant and delightful, yielding abundance of Corn, Cattel, Wood, and Grass, being destitute of nothing which either affords Profit or Pleasure to Mankind, which are more augmented by the many Rivers which arise in it, and run through it.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Royſton*, a Town of late days very famous and much frequented for Malt, as alſo for a Corn-Market which is Weekly held there.

2. *Hatfield*, a fair large Town, in the upper part of which ſtands a pleaſant Seat, belonging to the Earl of *Salisbury*.

3. *Hertford*, it was formerly the Principal Town of the whole Shire, but is now fallen to decay.

4. *Ware*, a pleaſant Town, well Water'd and much frequented, famous in old time for a Tournament inſtituted there by the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was unfortunately kill'd by a fall from his Horſe. They were firſt inſtituted, *A. C.* 934. and grew not out of uſe till the happy days of King *James* the Firſt.

5. *Biſhop-Stortford*, a large well frequented Town, ſenc'd in old times by a Caſtle.

6. *St. Albans*, the *Verulamium* of the Romans, a very ancient Town and well Peopled; ſome old Coins are here oftentimes digged up, which are thought by ſome to be Stamp'd before the coming in of the Romans. Near this place *Oſtorius*, the Emperor *Claudius*'s Lieutenant, is thought to have ſubdued the Valiant Briton *Caractacus*. Fa

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mous it is likewise for Two Memorable Battels Fought between the House of *York* and *Lancaster*; first *Richard* Duke of *York*, Anno 1455. gave the *Lancastrians* a great overthrow, took King *Henry* the VIth Prisoner, and slew a great many Honourable Persons. Four Years after the *Lancastrians*, under the Conduct of Queen *Margaret*, won the Field, put the House of *York* to Flight, and restor'd the King to his former Liberty.

7. *Barnet*, a fair Market-Town, famous for a great Beast-Market kept there, but more renown'd it is for a memorable Battel Fought April the 14th An. 1471. between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, wherein the Victory happily fell to King *Edward* the IVth, *Richard Nevill* the great Earl of *Warwick*, being there slain.

**Middlesex, Trinobantes.**

**M**iddlesexia, 'tis sever'd from *Buckinghamshire* on the West by the River *Co*; on the North from *Hertfordshire* by a known crooked Limit; from *Essex* on the East by the River *Lea*; and from *Surrey* and *Kent* on the South by the *Thames*. 'Tis seated

in a pleasant Vale, having some Hills around it of a good ascent, from whose tops the prospect of the whole is seen, like to *Zoar* in *Egypt*, or rather like a Paradise and Garden of God.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Uxbridge*, a Town of late Years very full of Inns, and pleasantly situated.

2. *Stanes*, a fair beautiful Town, near which the Baronage of *England* assembled together in great Numbers to exact their Liberties of King *John*, A. C. 1215.

3. *Hampton-Court*, a Royal Palace of the Kings, of admirable Magnificence, Built by Cardinal *Wolsey*; it was enlarg'd and finish'd by King *Henry* the VIIIth; it containeth within it Five Inner Courts.

4. *Fulham*, a Town particularly famous for the Palace of the Bishop of *London*.

5. *Chelsey*, a Town of very fair Buildings, but chiefly remarkable on the account of the College Erected for the Maintenance of ancient Soldiers; it was finished in the Reign of the late King *James*.

6. *LONDON*, the Seat of our *Brittish* Empire, and the Chiefest for Traffick in the World; Seated in an excellent Air upon the River *Thames*; its Buildings are Fair and Stately, the Streets Spacious; it has scarcely any

any Rival in *Europe*; famous it is for its Magnificent Cathedral, thought to be in former times the Temple of *Diana*, but it is now Consecrated to *St. Paul*.

*London-Stone* is thought to have been fix'd for a Mile-Mark, such as was in the Market-place of *Rome*, from which was taken the dimension of all Journeys every way; 'tis thought to be plac'd in the midst of the City.

*LONDON* was formerly Wall'd about by *Constantine* the Great, at the request of his Mother *Helenia*; but at this time its chief Strength consists, not so much in its Walls, as in the great Number of its Inhabitants.

7. *Westminster* is a City of its self, and has its peculiar Magistrates and Privileges; it was formerly more than a Mile distant from *London*, but it is now join'd close to it; famous it is for the *Abbey*, the Hall of Justice, and the King's Royal Palace.

In the place where the *Abbey* now stands, there was formerly a Temple Consecrated to *Apollo*, out of the Ruins of which this present *Abbey* was Built by King *Edward* the Third; a Work that cost Fifty Years Labour in Building: Which Church the Abbots afterwards very much enlarg'd towards the *West* end, and King *Henry* the Seventh adjoin'd thereto at the *East* end a Chappel of admirable Elegancy, wherein

is to be seen his own most stately Monument of solid and massy Copper.

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### Essex.

**E** S S E X I A, on the North the River *Stour* divideth it from *Suffolk*; on the East it has the *Ocean*; on the South the *Thames* separateth it from *Kent*; on the West the *Lea* divideth it from *Middlesex*; and the *Stour* from *Hertfordshire*. The Air is temperate and pleasant, but towards the Waters somewhat Aguish; the Soil is rich and fruitful, being in some parts so very fertile, that after Three Years Glebe of Saffron, the Land for Eighteen more will yield plenty of Barley, without either Dinging or Manuring the Earth.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Leyton*, a fair beautiful Market-Town.
2. *Chelmsford*, a fair large Town, thought to be the old *Canonium* of the *Romans*; 'tis situated in the midst of the Shire between two Rivers, which join themselves together near this place; the Assizes of the County are kept here.

3. *Maldon*,

3. *Maldon*, an ancient Town; called formerly *Camolodunum*, famous for *Bonduca*, or *Boadicia's* Victory over the *Romans*, 70000 being slain in this place; its Antiquity is apparent from the Coins, Helmets, and Bones, which were dug up in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to which we may apply these Verses of *Virgil*, *Geor. Lib. I. 493.*

*Scilicet & tempus veniet, cum finibus illis  
Agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro,  
Exesa inveniet Scabrâ rubigine pila;  
Aut gravibus rastrois galeas pulsabit inanes,  
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa Sepulchris.*

4. *Colchester*, a proper fair Town, pleasantly seated; it is Wall'd about, and Beautified with 15 Churches; the ancient Coins daily dug out here, do shew that it flourished in the time of the *Romans*. The Trade of the Inhabitants consists chiefly in making of Cloth and Bays, with other sort of Stuff.

5. *Harwich*, a Port-Town; not very great, but well Peopled, Fortified both by Art and Nature; 'tis Memorable for a Battle at Sea fought between the *English* and *Danes*, *An. Christ. 884.*

6. *Saffron-Walden*, a fair Market-Town, famous for the great Quantity of Saffron which grows there; which Commodity was

was at first brought into *England* in the  
Reign of *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>.

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### **Suffolk, Icen.**

**S***uffolcia*, hath on the *West Cambridge*; on the *South* the *Stour* divideth it from *Essex*; on the *East* it hath the *German Sea*; and on the *North Norfolk*. The Air of this place is thought by some Physicians to be the very best in the whole Island; the Soil is fruitful, and replenished with all things.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Bury*, a very fair beautiful Town, remarkable for an *Abbey* Built by *Canutus*, to Expiate the Sacrilegious Impiety of his Father *Suenus* against this Church; it appears still beautiful even in its very Ruins. Near this place was fought a great Battel between *Robert Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, and King *Henry* the II<sup>d</sup>, the Victory falling to the King's Party, *A. C.* 1173.

2. *Sudbury*, formerly the chief Town of this Shire; 'tis Populous and Wealthy, the Inhabitants making great advantages by Clothing.

3. *Ipswich*,

3. *Ipswich*, the principal Town of this Shire, well Peopled, beautiful in its Buildings, has 14 Churches, and a very commodious Haven; 'tis fenc'd with a Rampier; it was Sack'd by the *Danes*, *An.* 991. and again in the Year 1000; yet it perfectly recovered its former Beauty; and was the finest Town in *England*, had a very noble Harbour, which was most convenient for the *Northern* and *Eastern* parts of the World; in this state it continued, till through the severe Injunctions of Bishop *Laud*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, concerning matters in Religion, several Thousands of Families were frighted out of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* into *New-England*.

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**Norfolk.**

**N***orfolcia*, it is bounded on the *East* and *North* by the *German* Ocean; on the *West* the *Ouse* divideth it from *Cambridge*; on the *South* it confineth upon *Suffolk*. The Air is sharp and piercing, especially in the *Champion* and near the Sea; upon which account the Spring and Harvelt is not so soon here as in other Countries; 'tis a *Champion* Country large and spacious, abound-

abounding with Rivers, pleasant Springs, good Corn and Pasture.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Thetford*, a large Market-Town, but thinly Inhabited; in times past it was very Populous, and besides other tokens of Antiquity, it hath still to be seen a great Mount, fenc'd with a double Rampier, and Fortified in ancient times with Walls; it was formerly the Seat of the Kings of the *East-Angles*, and known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Sitomagus*.

2. *Norwich*, a famous City, pleasantly situated on the River *Tare*, which runs thence to *Yarmouth*, lying out in length from *South* to *North* a Mile and an half, and in breadth about half so much, it drawing in it self by little and little at the *South* end in manner of a *Cone*; in that Circuit it comprehendeth about Thirty Parishes, well Walled about\* with many Turrets, and Twelve Gates; but it hath in it much waste ground, the City suffering great loss both in Wealth and Buildings by *Ket's* Rebellion in the time of King *Edward* the Sixth; it hath recovered its first blow by the *Dutch* Manufactures, but of the last it still languisheth; though at this present it glories in the Beauties of a fair Cathedral, the

Three



Three Palaces, of the Bishops, the Dukes of *Norfolk*, and the Earls of *Surrey*, and the ruins of an ancient Castle of the *Saxons* Building.

3. *Tarmouth*, a Port-Town, having a very convenient Haven; 'tis beautifully Built, and strongly fenc'd both by Art and Nature; 'tis almost encompassed with Water; on the *West* side with a River that hath a Draw-bridge over it; on the other parts with the Ocean, unless *Northward*, where it is firm Land; it is defended by a strong Wall, which together with the River, make a square Form of Four sides somewhat long; upon the Wall towards the *East*, a great Mount is cast up, on which are planted several pieces of Ordinance.

4. *Lynn*, a large Town, encompass'd with a deep Trench and Walls; for the most part 'tis divided by Two small Rivers, which have Fifteen Bridges over them; 'tis of no great Antiquity, yet by reason of its Havens, Buildings, and Merchants, 'tis the Second Principal Town of this Shire.

*Cambridge.*

**Cambridgeshire.**

**C***Antabrigia*, on the *East* it lieth on *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; on the *South* on *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*; on the *West* on *Bedford* and *Huntingtonshire*; 'tis divided into two parts by the River *Ouse* or *Cam*. This *Province* is not so large as some others, nor the *Air* so temperate and pleasant, it being infected by the *Fens*; the *North* part is for the most part *Fenny*, and surcharg'd with *Waters*; but the *South* is *Champion*, yielding *Corn* in abundance.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Cambridge*, a *Town* particularly famous for its *University*; which, as it is reported, was first begun and Founded by *Cantaber* a *Spaniard*, 375 Years *ante Christum*; as also that *Sigebert*, or *Sebert*, King of the *East-Angles*, restor'd it again, *An. Dom.* 630. Being drstroyed afterwards by the *Danes*, it was for a long time of no account, until it reviv'd under the *Normans* Government; at this day it hath Sixteen stately Colleges and Halls, which for Buildings, Beauty, Endowments, and Number of Students, are so replenished, that *Oxford* excepted, the like is hardly to be found in *Europe*.

2. *Ely*,

2. *Ely*, a City not so great as ancient, situate in the Isle so nam'd, occasioned by the divided Streams of *Ner* and *Ouse*, with the overflowings of other Rivers, turning a great part of this Tract into Fenns and Marshes; remarkable for little else but its Cathedral, which was erected *An. Dom. 1110.* in the 10th Year of King *Henry* the First.

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### Huntingtonshire.

**I**N *Latin* *Huntingtonia*; is bounded on the *South* by *Bedfordshire*; on the *West* and *North* by *Northamptonshire*; and on the *East* by *Cambridgeshire*. The Soil is fruitful, yielding Corn in great abundance; towards the *East*, where it is Fenny, it is very rich and plentiful for the Feeding of Cattel; in all the other parts 'tis extreamly pleasant, on the account of the Woods and Groves with which it aboundeth.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *St. Neets*, a Market Town, so named of one *Neutus* a Learned and Holy Man, who Travelled all his Life-time in Propagating Christianity; his Body was translated

lated from *Neotstock* in *Cornwall* to this place.

2. *Huntington*, the principal Town of all this Country ; 'tis seated on the River *Ouse*, somewhat high, stretching its self out in length *Northward* ; it is adorn'd with Four Churches ; and by the River near unto the Bridge the Mount and Plot of an ancient Castle is yet to be seen.

3. *Godmanchester*, a very great ancient Country Town, situate in an open ground, of a light Mould, and bending to the Sun ; 'tis reported in former times, that the Inhabitants received King *James* the First in his Progress this way, with a Hundred and eighty Plows, brought forth in a Rustical kind of Triumph.

4. *St. Ives*, a fair Town, so named from *Ivo* a *Persian* Bishop, who about the Year 600 Travelled through *England*, Preach'd diligently the Word of God, especially to this Town, wherein he Died.

5. *Kimbolton*, a fair beautiful Castle, formerly the seat of the *Mandevils*, but now in Possession of the *Staffords*.

**Northamptonshire, Coritani.**

**I**N *Latin, Northamptonia*; 'tis situated in the very midst of *England*; on the *East* 'tis bounded by *Bedford* and *Huntingtonshire*; on the *South* by *Buckingham* and *Oxfordshire*; on the *West* it hath *Warwickshire*; and on the *North* *Rutland* and *Lincolnshire*. The Air is temperate and healthful, the Soil rich and fruitful, and so plenteously Peopled, that from some ascents you may see 30 Churches at the same time.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Northampton*, a fair beautiful Town Built for the most part of Stone; 'tis Wall'd about, except on the *West*, where it is defended with a River; from the Walls you have a goodly prospect every way to a wide and spacious plain Country; it was Fortified heretofore with a very strong Castle, and seated in so excellent an Air, that once the Students of *Cambridge* purposed to remove the University to this place; famous it is for a Battel fought between the House of *York* and *Lancaster*, in which the House of *York* prevailing, King *Henry* the VIth was taken Prisoner and conveyed to *London*.

2. *Peterborough*, a City seated in the very Angle of this Shire; famous in old time for a Monastery, which is since converted into a Cathedral, the Building of which is truly Magnificent, the Forefront carrieth a majesty with it, and the Cloysters are exceeding large; in the Glass Windows is represented the History of *Wolpber* the Founder, who being most averse from Christianity, Murther'd *Wolphald* and *Rufin* his own Sons, because they had Devoted themselves to Christ. In the Cathedral lieth Buried *Catherine* the Repudiated Queen of King *Henry* the VIIIth. *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was also at first Buried here, but was afterwards removed to *Westminster* by the Command of King *James* the Ist.

3. *Rockingham* Castle, it was Built by *William* the Conqueror, Fortified with a Rampier and Bulwarks, and a double range of Battlements; 'tis situate on the side of an Hill within a Forest.

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*Leicestershire.*

**I**N *Latin Leicestria*, is bounded on the East by *Lincolnshire* and *Rutlandshire*; on the North by *Nottinghamshire* and *Darbyshire*; it hath *Warwickshire* on the West; and on the South *Northamptonshire*. The Air is gentle, mild, and temperate, giving Appetite both to Rest and Labour; the Commodities of the Soil are Corn, Cattel, and Coals, of which the Inhabitants have great plenty.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Bosworth*, an ancient Market-Town, memorable for the Victory which *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, who was afterwards *Henry* the VIIth, obtained over the Usurper *Richard* the IIIrd the Tyrant, and most of his Commanders being there slain.

2. *Leicester*, a fair Town, beautiful in its Buildings, and of great Antiquity; 'twas fenc'd with a very strong Wall, which was raz'd in the Reign of *Henry* the IIrd, it has in it a stately Church and Hospital, Built by *Henry* the First, Duke of *Lancaster*.

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3. *Lough-*

3. *Loughborough*, a fair beautiful Town, which for its Buildings and pleasant Woods, challengeth the second place in all this Shire.

4. *Dunnington*, a fair ancient Castle Built by the Earls of *Leicester*, it belongs now to the King.

### **Rutlandshire.**

**I**N *Latin Rutlandia*, 'tis environ'd with *Leicestershire*, unless it be on the *South*, where it lieth on the River *Welland*, and on the *East* where it toucheth on *Lincolnshire*; the Air is both healthful and delightful, subject neither to extremity of Heat or Cold; the Soil is so rich, that for Corn and Tillage this small County giveth place to none.

*The Principal Town is*

*Okeham*, a Town remarkable only for the Ruins of an old decayed Castle Built in the *Normans* time, formerly the Seat of the *Ferrers*, but afterwards it was given by *Henry* the VIIIth to *Thomas Cromwell*,



*Cromwell*, whom he advanced to the highest Dignities.

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## Lincolnshire.

**I**N *Latin* *Lincolnia*, is bounded on the *West* by *Rutlandshire* and *Nottinghamshire*; on the *North* it reacheth to *Humber* an arm of the Sea; on the *East* it hath the *German Ocean*; and on the *South* it is divided from *Northamptonshire* by the River *Welland*. The Air upon the *East* and *South* part is thick and foggy, by reason of the *Fenns*, but in other places very moderate and pleasing; the Soil upon the *West* and *North* is very Fertile, but towards the *East* and *South*, Fenny, Brakish, and Barren; yet for Fowl and Fish it exceeds any other in the Realm.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Crowland*, a Town of good Note; it stands amidst most deep *Fenns* and muddy Waters; it is so shut up, and divided round about from all entrance, that there is no access unto it, unless it be on the *North-East* side, and that by narrow Cawseys; 'tis seated altogether like *Venice*; it hath three

Streets divided from each other by Water-courses between, planted thick with Willows, and raised upon Posts pitch'd and driven down into the standing Waters, having over them a Triangular Bridge of admirable Workmanship; about the Town the ground is so rotten and moorish, that a Man may thrust a Pole directly down Thirty Foot deep; however the Town is well Inhabited, the Inhabitants making great advantages by taking Fish, and catching of Water-Fowl, which is so great in the Month of *August*, that they will spread a Net, and at once draw Three thousand Wild Ducks together.

2. *Spalding*, a Town situate upon the same River, being enclosed round with Riverets and Drains; yet is infinitely a fairer Town than a Man could possibly expect to find among such Slabs and Water-plashes.

3. *Boston*, a famous Town, standing on both sides the River *Witbam*; 'tis well frequented upon the account of its commodious Haven; the Market-place is fair and large, the Church great and beautiful, the Steeple of it rising up to a mighty height, doth, as it were, salute all Travellers, and give direction to the Sailors; a Staple

of Wool is settled here, which enriches it very much.

4. *Stanford*, a Town well Peopled, of good resort, Endowed with several Immunities; it was formerly Wall'd about, but is at this day beautified with Seven Churches, and a very fair Hospital.

5. *Grantham*, a Town well frequented, adorn'd with a very fair Church, and a Free School Built by *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*.

6. *Lincoln*, a place in former days of great Strength and Note, being one of the best Peopled Cities in all the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and of great Merchandise and Traffick both by Sea and Land; it had formerly Fifty Churches, but is now much decay'd, it having suffered much damage in the Wars of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* the III<sup>d</sup> with his Barons, as also both by Fire and Earthquakes; the chief Fame it now hath is for its Minster, one of the stateliest Piles in *England*, and perhaps in *Christendom*, high seated on an Hill, and from thence discern'd over all the Country. The City is seated on the side of an Hill, where the River *Wubam* bendeth his course Eastward; famous it is in respect that *Vor-*

timer the Warlike Briton, who often discomfited the *Saxon* Armies, ended his days, and was here, contrary to his Commandment, Buried.

7. *Wainfleet*, a Town deservedly remarkable, in that it Bred *William Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester*, the Founder of *Maudlin College* in *Oxford*.

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### *Nottinghamshire.*

**I**N *Latin Nottinghamia*, hath on the *East Lincolnshire*; on the *North Yorkshire*; on the *West Derbyshire*; and on the *South side Leicestershire*. The Air is pleasant and healthful, the Soil rich and clayey, and for Corn and Grass so fruitful, that it claims the second place before any other in the Realm.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Stoke*, a little Village, famous for the Victory obtain'd by King *Henry* the VIIth against Sir *John de la Pool* Earl of *Lincoln*, who being by King *Richard* the IIIrd declared Heir apparent to the Crown, Rebelliously

ously opposed himself against his Sovereign, and in this place fighting Manfully, both he and most of his Followers lost their lives.

2. *Nottingham*, a fair Town seated on the *Trent*, but very high upon an Hill which overlooks it; for Buildings, fair Streets, and a spacious Market-place, not giving way to many Cities; but of most fame for a Royal and magnificent Castle, which for Strength, Stateliness, and Prospect, may justly challenge the Precedency of most in *England*; it is mounted upon an huge steep work on the *West* side of the City; it was Built by *William* the Conqueror to bridle the *English*. *David* the IId, King of *Scots*, and *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, were detain'd a long time Prisoners in this Castle. Memorable it is, for that King *Charles* the Ist, first set up his Standard in this place, occasion'd on the unhappy Differences between him and his Parliament, *August* 22. 1642.

3. *Southwell*, it is \*adorn'd with a very beautiful Church Consecrated to the Virgin *Mary*; 'tis a Town not very fair to outward view, but strong, ancient, and of great fame; the Archbishop of *York* has a stately Palace in this place.

**Derbyshire.**

**Derbyshire.**

**I**N *Latin Darbia*, hath on the *East Nottinghamshire*; on the *South Leicestershire*; on the *West Staffordshire*; and on the *North-side Yorkshire*; it resembles the Form of a Triangle, but not with equal sides. The Air is good and healthful, and the Soil rich and fertile, especially in the *South and East Parts*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Derby*, a fair Town, well traded and resorted, situated on the River *Darwent*; which on the *East* side of it affords to the Eye a pleasant and delightful Prospect, running down and carrying a full and chearful Stream under a beautiful Stone-Bridge; upon which formerly a fair Chappel was Erected, which is now gone to decay; it is adorn'd with Five Churches, the greatest of which named *Alballows*, and Dedicated to the Memory of *All Saints*, is peculiarly remarkable for its lofty Spire, and the Tomb of the Countess of *Shrewsbury*.

2. *Peak*, so called from its Hills and Mountains; from this place we have our Lead and Millstones, and the Apothecaries their Antimony.

3. *Bux-*

3. *Buxton*, a Town memorable for Nine Water-springs which arise out of a Rock within the compass of Eight Yards, Eight of them are Warm, but the Ninth is very Cold; these run under a very fair square Building of Free-stone, and about Sixty Paces off receive another Hot Spring from a Well, inclos'd with Four flat Stones, called *St. Anns*; near unto which another very Cold Spring bubbles up: The Inhabitants report that great Cures have been effected by these Waters, and daily experience sheweth that they are good for the Stomach and Sinews, and very pleasant to Bathe the Body in. The Town is lately adorn'd with very beautiful Buildings.

Having now Describ'd the Regions of the *Coritani*, we will next survey the Provinces of the *Cornavii*; who, if we may believe *Ptolomy*, seem to have Possessed *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Sbropshire*, and *Cbeshire*.

**Warwick.**

**Warwickshire, Cornavii.**

**I**N *Latin Warwicus*, hath on the *East* *Northamptonshire* and *Leicestershire*; on the *South* *Oxfordshire* and *Glostershire*; on the *West* *Worcestershire*; and on the *North* *Staffordshire*. Its Air and Soil are equally desirable; the Air is extreamly healthful, and the Soil in the *South* part yieldeth such a plentiful Harvest, that the Husbandman smiles to behold his pains so well rewarded.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Warwick*; this Town was the ancient *Præciduum* of the *Romans*; it standeth on the River *Avon* upon a steep and high Rock, and all the Passages to it are wrought out of the very stone; it is yet apparent that it was formerly Fortified with a Wall and Ditches; towards the *South-West* it sheweth a Castle strongly Fortified both by Art and Nature; 'twas in a good state upon the entrance of the *Normans*, but hath lately suffered much by Fire.

2. *Henly*, a pretty Market-Town, which had formerly a Castle adjoining to it, belonging to the Family of the *Montforts*.

3. *Killing-*



3. *Killingworth*, a beautiful strong Castle, encompassed with Parks, given by Queen Elizabeth to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester.

4. *Bremicham*, a Town full of Inhabitants, resounding always with Hammers and Anvils, they being most of them Smiths.

5. *Corventry*, a City so called from an old Convent and Religious House which gave Name to it; beautified it is with a well-Built Wall, large Streets, handsome Houses, and two fair Churches, Dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Michael; it was formerly the only Mart and City of Trade in all these Parts, notwithstanding that it is destitute of all the advantages which a Navigable River might afford it.

6. *Edgehill*, a small Village famous for the Battel fought between the Forces of King Charles the Ist, and those of the Parliament, in which both sides claim'd the Victory.

**Worcestershire.**

**I**N *Latin Wigornia*, hath on the *East Warwickshire*; on the *South Gloucestershire*; on the *West Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*; and on the *North Staffordshire*. The Air of this Shire is temperate, and the Soil fertile, abounding with Corn, Woods, Pasture, and every thing that is necessary for the Life of Man.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Kidderminster*, a fair Town, hath a great Market, it is well frequented, divided into two parts by the River *Stour*; it is adorn'd with a very beautiful Church.

2. *Worcester*, the principal City of this Shire, it being truly admirable both in respect of its Antiquity and Beauty; 'tis situated on the *East Bank* of the *Severn*, and from the same is Walled triangularly about, extending in Circuit One thousand six hundred and fifty Paces, in which are made Seven Gates for entrance, and Five Watch-Towers for its defence; it hath suffered much damage both by War and Fire, but seems now to have recovered its former Beauty;  
it

it hath a stately Cathedral, in the midst of which lieth Interred the Body of King *John*, under a Monument of White Marble. The Reputation it now hath ariseth from its Inhabitants, who are both Numerous and Wealthy by their Trade in Clothing. Near this place *Cromwell* the Usurper, gave King *Charles* the Second's Forces a terrible overthrow, wherein he slew Three thousand five hundred and fifty, among which were Duke *Hamilton* and General *Forbes*, and took Five thousand Prisoners; this happened *June 13, An. 1651.*

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Stat.

**Staffordshire.**

**I**N Latin *Staffordia*, hath on the *East* *Warwickshire* and *Derbyshire*; on the *South* *Worcestershire*; on the *West* *Shropshire*; and on the *North* *Cheshire*. The Air is Healthful, but very sharp towards the *North*; in which place the Soil is not so fruitful as in the *Southern* parts.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Stafford*, the principal Town of this County; it was Built by *Edward* the Confessor, and Incorporated by King *John*; and upon the *East* and *South* part was Walled and Trench'd by the Barons of the place; the rest from the *East* to *North* was secured by a large Pool of Water, which now is become fair Meadow Grounds; it hath Four Gates opening to the Four Winds; it is adorn'd with a very beautiful Castle of its Name, which adds not a little to the Beauty of the place.

2. *Stone*, a fair Market-Town, famous for a Church Consecrated to the Memorial of the Death of *Wulfald* and *Rufin*, Sons to *Wolfer* King of the *Mercians*, who were slain

slain by their Father because they had embrac'd Christianity.

3. *Lichfield*, a fair large City, situated in a Plain, divided into two parts by a Pool of Water, which notwithstanding are join'd into one by means of two Bridges made over it, which have sluices to let out the Water; the *South* part consists of divers Streets, hath in it a School and Hospital Founded for the Relief of the Poor; the other part is beautified with a stately Cathedral, encompass'd with a strong Wall, adorn'd with the Bishop's Palace, and fair Houses for the Prebendaries, which make together an excellent shew, mounting up on high with Three Spires of Stone; and indeed for elegant and noble Buildings, it giveth place to few Cathedrals:

4. *Burton*, a Town famous, in regard it yieldeth great store of Alabaster.

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## Shropshire.

**I**N *Latin Salopia*, hath on the *East Staffordshire*; on the *South Worcestershire*, *Hercfordshire*, and *Radnorshire*; on the *West Montgomery* and *Denbighshire*; and on the *North Cheshire*. The Air is wholesome, affording health to the Inhabitants in all Seasons of the Year; the Soil is rich, and standeth most upon a reddish Clay, abounding in Wheat, Barley, Coals, Iron, and Woods; it is divided into two parts by the River *Severn*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Ludlow*, a Town more fair than ancient, encompassed with a Wall reaching about a Mile in circuit; it is defended by a stately strong Castle, Built by *Roger Montgomery*. King *Henry the VIIIth* Ordained in this place the Council of the *Marches*.

2. *Bridgnorth*, a Town seated upon a Rock, out of which the ways leading to the upper part of the Town are wrought; 'tis Fortified with Walls, a Ditch, a stately Castle,

Castle, and the *Severn*, which between the Rocks runneth down with a very great fall.

3. *Shrewsbury*, a Town strongly Fortified both by Art and Nature, adorn'd with two fair Churches and other Buildings, both Publick and Private; almost all the Commodities of *Wales* do flow to this Town, as to a common Mart of both Nations; famous it is for the Battel between divers of the Nobility and King *Henry the IVth*, they purposing to advance *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, to the Crown, as the undoubted apparent Heir of King *Richard the IIId*: It was taken by the Parliament Forces raised against King *Charles the First*, *An. 1645*.

4. *Oswestre*, a little Town enclosed with a Ditch and a Wall, and Fortified with a pretty Castle; the Inhabitants Traffick much in *Welsh* Cottons, whereof great store is bought and sold here every Week.

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**Cheſhire.**

**I**N *Latin Cestria*, hath on the *South Shropshire*; on the *East Staffordshire* and *Darbyshire*; on the *North Lancashire*, and on the *West Denbighshire* and *Flintshire*. For Air and Soil it far exceeds its Neighbouring Counties, being in my opinion equal to the best; the best Cheese in all *Europe* is made in this place. The Inhabitants of this Shire have never been stain'd with the blot of Rebellion; whose Loyalty King *Richard the IId* so much esteem'd, that by Authority of Parliament he made the County to be a Principality, Stiling himself the Prince of *Chester*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Chester*, a City Built in form of a Quadrant; it is enclos'd with a Wall extending two Miles in compass; it hath a Eleven Parish-Churches, of which that of *St. John's* by the North Gate is a most stately Building; the Houses are very fair Built, and along the chief Streets are Galleries, or walking-places, having Shops on both sides.

Memo



Memorable it is, for that King *Edgar* sitting in a Barge, *Kennady* King of Scotland, *Malcolm* King of Cumberland, *Macon* King of *Man* and of the Islands, with all the Princes of *Wales*, who were come to do him Homage, Working like Watermen at the Oar, Rowed him along the River *Dee* in a triumphant manner, to his great glory and the joy of the Beholders; this was about the Year 960.

2. *Nantwich*, a Town reputed to be the greatest and fairest Built of all this Shire, next to *Chester*; 'tis also very famous for the making of Salt.

3. *Macclesfield*, a very fair Town, giving Name to a Forest near adjoining, where *Thomas Savage*, the Archbishop of *York*, Built a Coll, in which some of the Family of the *Savages* lie Entom'd.

We have now Surveyed the Regions of the *Cornavii*, who with the *Coritani*, *Dobuni*, and *Cateuchlani*, made the Kingdom of the *Mercians*; all the other Kingdoms of the *Saxons* Heptarchy confined upon it; it was much larger than any of the rest, but fell at last into the Dominion of the *West-*

*Saxons, An. 826.* after that the *Danes* had wasted it many Years.

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### Herefordshire, Silures.

**B**Efore I treat of the other parts of *England*, give me leave to turn aside and to visit *Wales*, called in *Latin* *Cambria*; or *Wallia*, where the ancient *Brittains* had their abode; nor will it be improper, it lying adjacent to the *Cornavii*, that it should be spoken of in its due place, especially since the Inhabitants are now Incorporated with us into our Commonwealth.

*Wales* comprised in times past before the Conquest the whole Country beyond the *Severn*, which in the time of the *Romans* was Inhabited by the *Silures*, *Dimætæ*, and *Ordovices*; for these held not only the Twelve Shires of *Wales*, but those Two also beyond the *Severn*, viz. *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*, which are now reckoned among the Counties of *England*; according to *Ptolomy* the *Silures* inhabited the South part, called by one Name *Debubarth*, but now, *Herefordshire*, *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Monmouthshire*, and *Glamorganshire*.  
The

The Inhabitants are generally impatient of Servitude, very Valiant, and given to War.

*Herefordia*, is bounded on the *East* with *Worcestershire* and *Glocestershire*; on the *South* with *Monmouthshire*; on the *West* with *Radnor* and *Brecknockshires*; and on the *North* with *Shropshire*. This Counties Climate is healthful and temperate, and the Soil so fertile for Corn and Cattel, that no place in *England* yieldeth more.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Hereford*, the principal City of this Shire, seated on the Banks of the River *Wye*, in the middle of most flourishing Meadows, and no less plentiful Corn-Fields; it was raised out of the ruins of the ancient *Ariconium*; 'tis encompass'd almost round with Rivers; it was Walled about in the Reign of *Henry the First*, who Founded in this place a most beautiful Cathedral Church.

2. *Lemster*, a Town famous for exceeding fine Wool.

**Radnorshire.**

**I**N Latin *Radnora*, hath on the North *Montgomeryshire*; on the East *Herefordshire*; on the South *Brecknockshire*; on the West, where groweth very narrow, *Cardiganshire*. The Air of this Province is very sharp and Cold, and the Soil lean and barren; its riches consists chiefly in the brood of Cattel.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Radnor*, the principal Town of this Shire, fair Built, after the manner of the Country, with thatch'd Houses; in times past it was fenc'd with a Wall and Castle, which are now grown to decay.

2. *Prestan*, a Market-Town, so fair and beautiful, that it in a manner putteth down *Radnor*; it is of late Years wonderfully frequented.

3. *Knighton*, a Town scarce inferior to *Prestan*; near this place is King *Offa's* admirable Ditch, reaching from *Dee Mouth*,  
up

up to *Wy Mouth*, by this Town, for the space of Fourscore and ten Miles, made by him to separate the *Brittons* from his *Englishmen*.

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### **Brecknockshire.**

**I**N Latin *Brechinia*, is bounded on the East with *Herefordshire*; on the South with *Monmouth* and *Glamorganshires*; on the West with *Caermardenshire*; and on the North with *Radnorshire*. The Air is very Temperate, the whole County is full of Hills, and uneven for Travelling; but the Soil is very fertile, yielding in the Vallies both plenty of Corn and Pasture.

*The Principal Town is*

1. *Brecknock*, the Shire-Town, seated in the very heart of the Country; its Walls are strong and of good repair, it hath Three Gates for entrance, with Ten Towers for its defence; on the *West* side it hath a stately Castle; that it was Inhabited in the *Romans* time, is evident from the Coins of the *Roman* Emperors oftentimes digged up here.

**Mon:**

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### Monmouthshire.

**I**N Latin *Monumethia*, is bounded on the North by the River *Munow*, that separateth it from *Herefordshire*; on the East the River *Wye* divideth it from *Glocestershire*; on the West the River *Remney* severeth it from *Glamorganshire*; on the South 'tis bounded by the *Severn* Sea. The Air is healthful and clear; the Soil is Hilly, Woody, Rich, and in all places very Fruitful.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Monmouth*, the chief Town of this Province; 'tis encompassed almost round with the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*; on the North side, where it is not defended with Rivers, it was formerly Fortified with a Wall and Ditch.

2. *Chepstow*, a Town situate on the side of an Hill, rising from the very River, Fortified round about with a Wall of a large Circuit; it hath a very fair Castle situate over the River *Wye*; the Town generally speaking is of good resort.

3. *Aber-*

3. *Abergevenny*, a Town well frequented, Fortified with Walls and a Castle; which of all the Castles in *Wales* (as *Giraldus* says) has been most defam'd on the account of Treason.

4. *Newport*, a Town lately Built, not unknown upon the account of its Castle, and the Commodiousness of its Harbour.

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### Glamorganshire.

**I**N *Latin Glamorgania*; on the *South* it has the *Severn Sea*; on the *East Monmouthshire*; on the *North Brecknockshire*; and on the *West Caermardbenshire*. The Air is temperate, and giveth more content to the Mind, than the Soil doth fruit or ease to Travellers.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Cardiffe*, a proper fair Town, having a commodious Haven, Fortified by a strong Wall and Castle by *Fitz-Haimon*; memorable it is for that *Robert Curtbouse*, *William the Conqueror's* Eldest Son, being quite put by his hopes of the Crown of *England*, and depriv'd of both his Eyes by his Brother King *Henry the First*, lived until he was an Old Man in this Castle.

2. *Cowbridge*, a fair Market-Town well frequented:

3. *Landaffe*, a small City, and of as small reputation, situate somewhat low, but adorn'd with



with a Bishop's See, and a Cathedral Consecrated to St. *Gelean* Bishop of the place.

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### West-Wales.

#### **Caermardhenshire, Dimetæ.**

**I**N *Latin Maredunum*, is limited on the East with *Glamorganshire* and *Brecknockshire*; on the West with *Pembrokeshire*; on the North 'tis severed from *Cardiganshire* by the River *Towy*; and on the South it hath the Ocean. The Air is pleasant and delightful, the Soil being not so full of Hills as its neighbouring Counties, is therefore much better for Corn and Pasturage.

*The Principal Town is*

*Caermardhen*, the chief Town of this County, compass'd about with Brick Walls, part of which is yet standing upon the River *Towy*; which is able to bear small Ships, although there be now a Bar of Sand cast up against the mouth of it; 'tis pleasant for its Woods and Meadows, and venerable for its Antiquity; memorable it is for the Birth of the Sage *Merlin*.

**Pem.**

## Pembrokeshire.

**I**N *Latin Pembrocia*; the Sea presseth upon every side of this County, unless it be on the *East*, where *Caermardbenshire*, and on the *North* where a part of *Cardigan-shire* boundeth upon it. The Air is passing temperate, and the Soil very fruitful.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Tenby*, a fair Town, strongly Walled towards the Land, it looketh into the Sea from a dry Cliff; famous it is for its commodious Roads for Ships, and for an abundance of Fish taken there.

2. *Milford-Haven*, than which there is not another in all *Europe* either nobler or safer; there are reckoned within it Sixteen Creeks, Five Bays, and Thirteen Roads, known every one by its several name; 'tis particularly famous for the arrival of King *Henry* the Seventh, who releas'd *England* from the Domestick Calamities and Civil Miseries it then groan'd under.

3. *Pem-*

3. *Pembroke*, the principal Town of this Shire; it standeth on the *East Creek* of *Milford-Haven*; it was formerly Fortified with Walls and a Castle, which are now decayed.

4. *Haverford*, situate in the Demy Island of this County, by the *Welsh* called *Ross*, by the *English*, *Little England* beyond *Wales*, by reason of the *English* Tongue there spoken; it is a Town the best Traded and frequented of all *South-Wales*; it was Fortified with a Rampier and Wall on the *North* side by the Earls of *Clare*.

5. *St. Davids*, a small City, memorable for little else than that it is adorn'd with a Bishop's See, and a fair Church Dedicated to *St. Andrew* and *St. David*; from this place in a clear day you may see *Ireland*.

6. *Newport*, a Town situate on a steep Cliff, where there is a very commodious Harbour and Road for Ships; 'tis endow'd with several Immunities and Privileges, and defended with a Castle.

**Cardiganhire.**

**I**N *Latin Ceretia*, is bounded on the *West* by the Sea; and on the *South* by the River *Towy*, which Separateth it from *Caermardenshire*; the *East* and *North* sides are limited by *Brecknockshire* and *Montgomeryshire*. The Air is open and somewhat piercing, the Soil is Hilly and uneven, but more plain towards the Sea, than in the *East* and *North* parts; it hath very little Corn, few Woods, but Cattel, Fish, and Fowl, in abundance.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Cardigan*, the Shire Town, situated on a steep Bank, strongly Fortified with a Wall and Castle by the Earls of *Clare*.

2. *Aberystwith*, a most populous and plentiful Town, near which are found several Veins of Lead.

We have now describ'd the Counties of the *Silures* and *Dimetæ*; pass we now to the *Ordovices*, the ancient Inhabitants of *North-Wales*, which is now divided into the Counties

Counties of *Montgomeryshire*, *Merionethshire*,  
*Caernarvonshire*, *Denbighshire*, and *Flintshire*.

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## North-Wales.

### *Montgomeryshire*, *Ordovices*.

**I**N *Latin Mons Gomericus*, is bounded on the *South* with *Cardiganshire* and *Radnorshire*; on the *East* with *Shropshire*; on the *North* with *Denbighshire*; and on the *West* with *Merionethshire*. The Air is cold and piercing, the Soil fruitful, especially in the *East* parts, they being watered by the *Severn*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Montgomery*, a Town seated on the rising of a Rock, having a pleasant Plain under it; it is defended by a very strong Castle, both which were Built by *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

2. *Plinlimmon-Hill*, is particularly famous for its wonderful Height, and that on the part where it boundeth one side of this Shire, it poureth forth the *Severn*, which

H next

next to the *Thames*, is the greatest River in all *Brittain*.

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### *Merionethshire.*

**I**N *Latin Merwinia*; on the *West* the *Sea* beateth upon it; on the *South* it is divided by the River *Dovy* from *Cardiganshire*; on the *North* it is bounded by *Caernarvon* and *Denbighshires*; and on the *East* by part of *Denbighshire*. The *Air* of this place is neither pleasant, nor the *Soil* profitable.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Bala*, a little Town endowed with several Immunities, Peopled with few Inhabitants, and very rudely Built; nevertheless it is the chief Market-Town of these Mountainers.

2. *Harlech*, a Market-Town, situated in a bleak and barren place, it has few Houses, and those not curiously Built; nor is it famous for any thing, unless we make mention of a strong Castle that stands near it,  
com.

commanding the Sea, and passage of such as might seek to invade the Coast.

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### Caernarvonshire.

**I**N *Latin Arvonis*, the North and West sides lie upon the *Irish Sea*; the South is enclos'd with *Merionethshire*; and the East with *Denbighshire*, from which it is severed by the River *Conwy*. The Air is sharp and piercing, nor is the Soil to be commended much for its fertility.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Caernarvon*, a Town so called from its standing over-against the Island *Mona*; 'tis encompass'd with a small Circuit of Walls about it; but the same is exceeding strong; 'tis also defended by a stately Castle, which takes up the whole West side of it; the Buildings are beautiful, and the Inhabitants much commended for their courtesy; who think it a point of their glory, that King *Edward the First* Founded their Town, and that King *Edward the Second*, the first Prince of *Wales*, was Born there; it

was formerly much resorted to, for the *Chancery* and *Exchequer* of the Princes of *North-Wales*.

2. *Bangor*, a City seated on the *Menai*, a branch of the *Irish* Sea; remarkable for little else than that it is adorn'd with a Bishop's See, and a fair Cathedral Consecrated to *Daniel*, who was sometime Bishop of the place; it was defaced by *Owen Glendower*, and afterwards re-edified by *Henry Dean*, *An. Dom.* 1496.

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### Isle of Anglesey, or *Mona*.

**T**IS sever'd from *Brittain* with the small narrow strait of *Menai*, and on all parts besides it is beaten upon by the *Irish* Sea; 'tis in length 20 Miles, and in breadth 17.

*Its Principal Town is,*

*Beaumarish*, Built by *Edward* the First on the *East* side of the Isle, on a *Marish* ground, it was so named from the pleasantness of its situation; other Towns there are, such as *Newburg*, *Aberfraw*, which have nothing in them remarkable. The *Druids* formerly Inhabited this place; 'twas attempted by *Suetonius*, and brought under the Power of the *Romans* by *Agricola*.

**Denbighshire.**

**I**N *Latin Denbiga*; on the *North-North-West* it has, first the *Sea* for a small space, and then *Flintshire*; on the *West* the *Sea*; on the *South Merionethshire* and *Montgomeryshire*; and on the *East Cheshire* and *Shropshire*. The *Air* is pleasant and wholesome, the *Soil* is barren towards the *West* part; yet in the middle, where it lieth flat with a *Valley*, it is very fruitful.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Denbigh*, the *Shire Town*, Fortified with a strong *Wall* and *Castle*, and strengthened with high *Towers* by *Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln*; 'tis well frequented, and is deservedly reputed the most beautiful place in all *North-Wales*, especially since it was made by *King Henry the Eighth* the *Head Town* of a *County*; before which time it was also of great resort, as being the *Head Town* of the *Barony of Denbigh*, conceiv'd to be one of the goodliest *Territories* in  
*England*,

*England*, having more Gentlemen holding of it than any other.

2. *Rutbin*, a very great Market-Town, full of Inhabitants, and well replenished with Buildings, particularly famous not long since for a stately Castle, Built by *Roger Grey* in the Reign of King *Edward* the First.

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**Flintshire.**

**I**N *Latin Flintum*, is bounded on the North with an Arm of the *Irish Sea*; on the East with *Cheshire*, and on the other parts with *Denbighshire*. The Air is healthful and temperate, without any Foggy Clouds and Fenny Vapours; the Soil bringeth forth plenty of Corn and Pasture.

*The Principal Town is*

*St. Asaph*, a very ancient City, but at present it is neither remarkable for its Buildings, nor the Church for its Beauty; 'tis honoured with a Bishop's See; it took its name from *Asaph*, a very devout pious Man, and was Founded in the Year of our Redemption 560, by *Kentigern* Bishop of *Glasgow*, who fled hither out of *Scotland*.

**Pork.**

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**Yorkeſhire, Brigantes.**

**I**N *Latin Eboracum* ; on the *North* ſide it hath the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, which the River *Tees* with a continued courſe ſeparateth from it ; on the *East* it is bounded by the *German Ocean* ; on the *South* it is enclos'd, firſt with *Cheſhire* and *Darbyſhire*, afterwards with *Nottinghamſhire*, and then with *Lincolnſhire* ; on the *West* it hath *Lancashire* and *Westmorland* ; the whole Shire is divided into Three parts, which are term'd,

The { *West*  
          *East*  
          *North* } *Riding.*

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*West.*

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*West-Riding.*

**I**S compass'd by the River *Ouse*, with the bound of *Lancashire*, and *South* limits of the Shire, and beareth towards the *West* and *South*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Sheffield*, a Town of great repute, both for its Inhabitants, who are generally Smiths, as well as for the many Iron Mines which are found thereabouts; 'tis Fortified with a strong and ancient Castle.

2. *Halyfax*, a famous Town lying from *West* to *East* upon the steep descent of an Hill; it is not many Years since it took this Name, it being formerly called *Horton*; is so very populous, that it is thought to have 12000 Inhabitants.

3. *Wakefield*, a great Market-Town well frequented, its Buildings are very beautiful, famous it is for its Inhabitants getting great store of Wealth by making Cloth; nor is it less remarkable for its Bridge, upon which King  
*Edward*

*Edward* the Fourth erected a beautiful Chapel in memory of those who lost their Lives in Battel, his own Father being slain in the Field by those that sided with the House of *Lancaster*.

4. *Leeds*, formerly a House of the Kings, but now grown to be a populous rich Town by reason of Clothing.

5. *Towton*, a little Country Village, which may not be unfitly termed *England's Pharsalia*; famous it is for the Battel between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where the *Lancastrians* received so terrible an overthrow, that they left more than 30000 dead upon the place.

6. *York* the second City of *England*, the fairest in all this County, it being a singular safeguard and Ornament to all the *Northern* parts; a pleasant place, large and stately, well fortified and beautifully adorn'd as well with private as publick Buildings; rich, populous, and to its greater dignity, it hath a stately Cathedral consecrated to *St. Peter*, and an Archiepiscopal See, which beside Twelve Bishopricks in *England*, exercised formerly the Power of a Primate over all the Bishops

Bishops of *Scotland*; but it hath now but Four within its Diocese, viz. the Bishoprick of *Durham*, of *Carlisle*, of *Chester*, and of the *Isle of Man*. Memorable it is for the Death of *Severus* the Emperor, and of *Constantine* the Father of *Constantine* the Great.

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*East-*



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*East-Riding.*

**O**N the *North* and *West* side 'tis bound-  
ed with the River *Darwent*; on the  
*South* with the Salt Water of *Humber*, and  
on the *East* with the *German Ocean*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Beverly*, a great Town, very popu-  
lous and full of Trade; so named from  
*John de Beverly* Archbishop of *York*, a  
Godly and Learned Man, who after he  
had given over his Bishoprick as weary  
of this World, came hither and ended  
his Life in Contemplation, *An. Dom. 721.*

2. *Hull*, a Town Founded by King  
*Edward* the First, which by little and  
little hath rose to that Dignity, that for  
stately and sumptuous Buildings, for  
strong Blockhouses, for well-furnished  
Ships, for store of Merchants, and abund-  
ance of all things, it is become now the  
most famous Town in all these parts;  
the Inhabitants make a great Trade of  
*Island-Fish* dried and hardened, which  
they

they term *Stock-Fish*, whereby they gather a mass of Riches.

3. *Patrington*, a Town pleasantly seated, having a most delightful Prospect; on one side lieth the main Sea, on the other the *Humber*, and over-against it the fresh and green Borders of *Lincolnshires*. The Inhabitants glory much on the account of their Antiquity and the commodiousness of their Haven.

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*North*

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*North-Riding.*

**O**R the *North* part of this County, stretcheth it self *Westward* 80 Miles together, even as far as to *Westmorland*; 'tis limited on the one side with *Darwent*, and for a while with the River *Ure*; on the other side with the River *Tees* running all along by it, which on the *North Coast* separateth it from the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Pickering*, a large Town belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, situate upon an Hill, and defended by an old Castle, to which a great number of small Villages lying round about do appertain.

2. *Scarborough-Castle*, is seated on a Rock of a wonderful heighth and bigness, which by reason of steep Cliffs is almost inaccessible on every side; it was at first Built by *William le Groffe Earl of Albermarle*, which being in process of time fallen down, it was afterwards Rebuilt by King *Henry the Second*;

Second; here the *Hollanders* Fish for Herrings, demanding first Licence of the Lord of the Castle.

3. *Rbidal*, a pleasant beautiful Market-Town, adorn'd with Twenty three Parish-Churches, through the midst whereof runneth the River *Rby*.

4. *Malton*, a large Market-Town, well frequented for Corn, Horses, Fish, and Implements of Husbandry; here are to be seen the Foundations of an old Castle belonging to the Family of the *Vescys*.

5. *Richmond*, a fair beautiful Town, seated on the River *Swall*; it seems to have been formerly Fortified with a Wall, whose Gates yet stand in the midst of the Town, so that the Suburbs are extended far without the same; it is indifferently populous and well frequented; the People are most employed in Knitting of Stockings, where-with even the Decrepit and Children get their own Livings.

## Durham.

**I**N *Latin Dunelmus*, is bounded on the *North* by *Northumberland*; on the *West*, where it is more narrow, by *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*; on the *South* it hath *Yorkshire*; and on the *East* the *German Ocean*. The Air is sharp and piercing, and would be more violent were it not for the Vapours of the *German Sea*, which dissolving the Ice and Snow, make the Air more mild and temperate. As for the Soil the *East* part is by far the richest.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Hartlepool*, a very large Town of good resort, it has a very safe and convenient Harbour for Shipping.

2. *Durham*, a noble City seated on high, and shap'd in form of an Egg, environ'd on all sides, but on the *North*, with the River *Wear*; 'tis Fortified with a Wall; its Buildings are beautiful, but especially its Cathedral, which standing on the *South* side where the River windeth its self about,

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maketh

maketh a solemn and gallant show, having an high Tower in the midst, and two Spires at the *West* end. Famous it is likewise for its Castle, which standeth between two stone Bridges over the River; as also for its spacious Market-place, and for St. *Nicholas's* Church, which is a beautiful Fabrick. Near unto this City, at *Nevils* Cross, a fore Battel was Fought between the *English* and *Scots*, wherein *David Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, with many of his Nobility, were taken Prisoners by Queen *Philippa*, Wife to that glorious Prince King *Edward* the Third, who in Person was present in the Field.

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## Lancashire.

**I**N *Latin Lancaſtria*, is enclos'd between *Yorkſhire* on the *East* ſide, and the *Irish* Sea on the *West*; on the *South* ſide, where it boundeth on *Cbeſhire*, it is broader, and by degrees the more *Northward* it goeth, where it confineth on *Westmorland*, it is narrower. The Air is ſubtle and piercing, not troubled with groſs Vapours; but the Soil for the moſt part is lean and barren, yet it produceth ſuch numbers of Cattel of ſuch large proportion, that even *Spain* can ſcarce afford the like.

*The Principal Towns are theſe.*

1. *Mancheſter*, a very beautiful Town, far excelling all others round about it; 'tis of good reſort, and is famous for Clothing; the Market-place is large and ſpacious; 'tis alſo adorn'd with a very fair Church and College, Founded by *Thomas Lord Delaware*; it was in former times called *Mancunium*, and was made a Fort and Station of the *Romans*.

2. *Riblechester*, though it be at present but a small Town, yet by Tradition it hath had the repute of the richest Town in *Christendom*, and is reported to have been the Seat of the *Romans*, which the many Monuments of their Antiquities, Statues, Pieces of Coin, and other several Inscriptions digged up from time to time by the Inhabitants, may give us sufficient perswasion to believe.

3. *Warrington*, a fair Market-Town, known by reason of the Lords thereof firnam'd the *Butlers*, who obtain'd of *Edward* the First the liberty of a Market for it.

4. *Liverpool*, a good well frequented Town, famous for its Antiquity, but more famous for a convenient passage from this place to *Ireland*.

5. *Ormeskirk*, a Market-Town, remarkable for the Sepulchres of the *Stanleys*, the Earls of *Darby*.

6. *Preston*, a Town of good resort, so named from the Religious Men dwelling in it.

7. *Lan-*



7. *Lancaster*, it was formerly the chief Town of this Shire, but at this day it is neither well peopled nor much frequented; most of its Inhabitants are given to Husbandry, the Territory round about being well Manur'd, lying open, fresh, and fair, and not void of Woods; *Roman* Coins are often digged up here, and here they say was the plot of ground in which the ancient Town was planted, which was destroyed by the *Scots*, *An. Dom.* 1322. 'tis sufficiently famous in our *English* Annals for those Noble Persons who have successively born the Title of Earls and Dukes of it, the greatest Princes for Revenues of any Subjects in *Christendom*.

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**Westmorland.**

**I**N *Latin Westmoria*, is bounded on the *West* and *North* with *Cumberland*; on the *East* with *Yorkshire* and the *Bishoprick of Durham*; and on the *South* with *Lancashire*. The Air is sharp and piercing, purging its self from Mists and Vapours; but the Soil for the generality is so unfertile, that it can hardly be brought to any fruitfulness by the industry and painful labour of the Husbandman.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Appleby*, a Town pleasantly seated, encompass'd for the most part with the River *Eden*; but it is at present so slenderly Inhabited, and the Buildings so rude and simple, that were it not for its Antiquity, it deserveth not to be accounted the Shire-Town, and to have the Assizes kept in the Castle, which is the common Goal for Malefactors; in short, all the beauty lies in one broad Street, which from *North* to *South* riseth with an easy ascent of an Hill, in the upper part standeth the Castle, in the lower  
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the Church, and by that a very good School Founded by *Robert Langton* and *Miles Spenser*, Doctors of Law.

2. *Kirkby Lonsdale*, a Town situate on the *East* side of this Shire, the tract of Land lying about it being called *Lonsdale*; it hath a very good frequented Market; all the People round about repair hither on *Sundays* to Church.

3. *Kirkby Stephen*, a fair Market-Town of good resort.

4. *Kendall*, situate in a *Dale* on the River *Can*, from whence it had its Name; it is the chief Town in *Westmorland*, having two long fair broad Streets crossing one another; it is of great Trade and Resort, and for the diligent and industrious practice of the Inhabitants so excels the rest, that in regard thereof it carrieth a super-eminent Name above them, and hath great Vent and Traffick for her Woollen Cloaths through all the parts of *England*. Famous it is for giving the Title of Earl to *John Duke of Bedford*, Regent of *France* in the time of King *Henry the Sixth*.

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## Cumberland.

**I**N *Latin Cumbria*; on the *North* boundeth on *Scotland*; on the *South* and *West* the *Irish Sea* beateth upon it; and *Eastward*, above *Westmerland*, it confineth on *Northumberland*. Its ancient Inhabitants, though known to the *Romans* by the name of *Brigantes*, were the natural *Britons*, who called themselves *Cin bri*. The Air is piercing, and of a sharp temperature, and would be more biting, were it not that the high Hills oppose and break off the *Northern Storms*, and dissolve the falling *Snows*. The Province is very rich, the Vales smile with *Corn*, and the Hills with *Pasture*; the Sea affords plenty of *Fish*, and the Land is overspread with variety of *Fowls*.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Keswick*, a little Town, seated in a very pleasant Soil, being compass'd about with Hills; King *Edward* the Third ordained a Market in this place by the procurement of Sir *Thomas Darwentwater* the

the Lord of it. Famous it was in times past for its Copper-Mines, it being at this day much Inhabited by Mineral Men, who have here their Smelting house by *Darwent-side*, which with its forcible Stream, and their ingenious Inventions, serveth them in stead for easy Bellows-works, Hammer-works, Forge-works, and Sawing of Boards, not without admiration of such as behold it.

2. *Cokermouth*, a rich frequented Market-Town, seated in a Valley between two Hills; its Buildings are fair and beautiful; upon one of the Hills standeth the Church, on the other a very strong Castle, the Gate whereof carrieth in the Front the Arms of the *Percies*.

3. *Papcastle*, an ancient Castle, but at this present almost ruined; however memorable it is, in that for a great number of Monuments it layeth claim to a *Roman* Antiquity; among which was found a large Vessel of Greenish Stone, engraven with little Images, which serveth now for a *Sacrarium Regenerationis* in *St. Brigids* Church hard by. Several Authors tell us, that Fonts were adorn'd with Pictures of Holy Men, to the end that such as were Baptized, might have  
before

before their Eyes the Pictures of those Men whose deeds they were to imitate; so saith *Pontius Paulinus*: for in the first Plantation of Christianity among the *Gentiles*, such only as were of full Age, after they had been Instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion, were admitted to Baptism; and that but twice in the year, *viz.* at *Easter* and *Whitsontide*, except on urgent occasions; at which times they which were to be Baptized were attired in White Garments, Exorcised and Exsuffled with sundry Ceremonies, which I leave to the Learned in Christian Antiquities.

4. *Solway-Frith*; within this very *Frith*, where the Salt-waters ebb and flow, the *English* and *Scots* by report of the Inhabitants, fought with their Fleets at full Sea, and with their Horse and Footmen at the ebb; which seems no less marvellous, than that which *Pliny* reported, not without wonder, of the like place in *Caramania*; this Arm of the Sea is called *Solway-Frith*, from *Solway* a Town of *Scotland* bordering upon it.

5. *Penrith*, a little Town of an indifferent Trade, Fortified on the *West* side with a Castle of the Kings, which in the Reign  
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of King *Henry* the Sixth, was repaired out of the Ruins of a *Roman* Fort; 'tis adorn'd with a fair Church, and a beautiful Market-place.

6. *Carlisle*, a City commodiously and pleasantly seated; 'tis guarded on the *North* with the Channel of *Eden*; on the *East* with *Deterill*; on the *West* with *Caud*; besides these natural Fences, 'tis Fortified with strong Walls of Stone, with a Castle and Cittadel; in fashion it lieth out somewhat long, running out from *West* to *East*; on the *West* side standeth the Castle, repair'd by King *Richard* the Third; in the midst of the City standeth the Cathedral Church, the upper-part of which being the newer, is very artificially and curiously wrought, but the nether part is much more ancient. That this City flourished in the times of the *Romans*, divers tokens of Antiquity now and then digged up there, and the famous mention of it in those days do sufficiently prove.

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### The Piſts Wall.

**T**Hrough the higher part of *Cumberland* shooteth that famous Wall which was the limit of the *Roman* Province; for when the *Romans* had enlarg'd their Empire, even so far beyond their Wishes, that the unwieldiness thereof began to be of its self fearfully suspected, the Emperors thought it the safest way to limit the same with certain bounds; In this Island therefore the *Romans* when they perceived that the further parts of *Brittain* lying *Northward* were Cold, of a rough and barren Soil, and Inhabited by the *Caledonians*, *Britons*, and barbarous Nations, in subduing which they were sure to take much pains, and reap very small Profit; built at several times divers Fences, as well to bound as to defend the Province; the first Wall or Fence is thought to have been raised by *Julius Agricola*, it being made of Turfs, between  
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tween *Edenborough* and *Dunbritton Frieth*; the second Fence was by the River *Tine*, where a Stone Wall Eight Foot broad, and Twelve Foot high, was Built, being an Hundred Miles long, reaching from the *German Sea* to the *Irish Ocean*. It was begun by the command of *Adrian* the Emperor, and was finished by *Severus*, who hereupon was stiled *Britannicus*. Some report that this Wall was only of Turfs, and that the Stone Wall was erected afterwards by the *Romans* when they left *Brittain*.

*Lollius Urbicus* Lieutenant of *Brittain*, under the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, enlarged the bounds again as far as to the first Frontier Fence that was raised by *Agricola*.

The first that was ever blamed for neglecting these limits, was *Constantine* the Great, for he it was that was the first and principal cause that the state of the Empire ran to ruin; however, this admirable work could not divert the tempestuous storms of Foreign Enemies; for when the *Romans* retired out of *Brittain*, the *Picts* and *Scots* assaulting the

the Wall, broke down the Fences with their Engines, and over-ran *Brittain*, being then disarm'd and shaken with Civil Broils, and most miserably afflicted with extream Famine.

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## Northumberland, Ottadini.

**I**N *Latin Northumbria*; it lieth enclosed in fashion of a Triangle, but not with equal sides; the *South* side is shut in with *Darwent* running into *Tine*, and with the River *Tine* its self, where it confineth on the Bishoprick of *Durham*; the *German Sea* beateth on the *East* side; on the *West* it hath *Cumberland*; on the *North* it fronteth *Scotland* with the River *Tweed*, which was the ancient limit of both Kingdoms. The Air must needs be subtle and piercing, these *Northern* parts being very much ex-

posed to extremity of Weather. The Soil is neither rich nor fruitful, it having neither fertility of ground for Corn or Cattel, the most part of it being rough, and in every place hard to be Manured.

*The Principal Towns are these.*

1. *Newcastle*, the Principal Town in all these parts, ennobled by a notable Haven which the River *Tine* makes, it being of that depth, that it beareth very Tall Ships; and so defendeth them, that they can neither be easily toss'd with Tempests, nor driven upon the Shelves and Rocks; 'tis situate on the rising of an Hill, very uneven; on the *North* bank of the River which hath a fair Bridge over it, on the left hand standeth the Castle, and on the right the Market-place, and the better part of the Town; it was Built by *Robert* the Son of *William* the Conqueror, and named by him *Newcastle*; the Buildings are beautiful, it is adorn'd with Five Churches; the Inhabitants are extream Wealthy, partly by intercourse of Traffick with the *Germans*, and partly by carrying out Seacoals, both into Foreign Countries, and also into other parts of *England*; it was Fortified with very strong Walls, having Eight Gates, in the Reign of King *Edward* the First. Before the Conquest it was called *Monkchester*, it having been in possession of the Monks, and *Chester* being added, which signifying a Bulwark or place

place of defence. Shews that in ancient time it had been a place of Fortification. It was taken by the *Scots*, *An.* 1642. who enter'd *England* in an Hostile manner, under pretence of delivering a Petition to King *Charles* the First.

2. *Tinmouth*, a very ancient and strong Castle; on the *East* and *Northside* 'tis impossible to be enter'd, by reason of a mighty high Rock hanging over the Sea; and in other places such is the height of it, that it needs but small defence.

3. *Morpeth*, a famous little Town, situate on the *North* bank of the River *Wentsbeck*, on the *South* bank standeth the Church, and the Castle by it, all beset with Trees; this Town, *An. Dom.* 1215. was set on Fire by its own Inhabitants out of spite and malice to King *John*. Near this place was Born *John Duns*, called *Scotus*, because he was descended of *Scottish* Blood; who being brought up in *Merton* College in *Oxford*, became wonderfully Learned in Logick; and in the intricate Divinity of those times; yet as one still doubtful and unresolv'd, he overcast the truth of Religion with mists of obscurity; and with so profound and admirable Subtilty he

wrote many Books in a dark and rude Stile, that he deserved the title of the Subtle Doctor, and after his own Name he erected a new Sect of Scolists; but he Died pitifully, for being taken with an Apoplexy, and over-hastily Buried for Dead, whilst upon the return of Life Nature was about to discuss the violence of the Disease, he endeavouring in vain by a lamentable noise to call for help, after he had a long time knock'd his Head against the Gravestone, he dash'd out his own Brains, and at last yielded up his vital Breath.

4. *Barwick*, the utmost Town in *England*, and the strongest Hold in all *Britain*; 'tis situated between two most mighty Kingdoms, as *Pliny* has reported of *Palmyra* in *Syria*; it was the first thing always that both Nations took care of whenever they were at discord, it having had different fortunes, being one time under the power of the *Scots*, and another time of the *English*. Our Kings have oftentimes Fortified and Fenc'd it with new Works, but especially *Queen Elizabeth*, who enclos'd it about in a narrower compass within the old Wall, with an high Wall of Stone most strangely compacted together, which she hath  
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so forewarded again, with a Counter-scarp, a Bank round about, with Mounts of Earth, and other Terraces above, that the strength thereof may justly cut off all hopes of winning it, if these two so glorious Nations had not been most happily united.

## F I N I S.

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## E R R A T A.

**P**Age 6. Line 17. *after proof add of.* P. 39. l. 21. *for Corasus read Cerasus.* P. 57. l. 12. *for rastris read rastris.* L. 13. *for mirabitus read mirabitur.* P. 63. l. 20. *for Neets read Neots.* L. 21. *for Neutus read Neotus.* P. 76. l. 11. *for Præciduum read Præsidium.*

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